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Christmastide.

EACH copy of our *Diary* for 1906 sent out to subscribers contained a card with Schedule of poisons on one side and two postcard forms on the other. We shall be glad if subscribers during the holiday week will fill up the cards and post them to us. We heartily wish all our subscribers the Compliments of the Season.

For the New Year.

A NICE NEW YEAR'S PRESENT for a chemist and druggist, or apprentice or assistant to one, is a copy of "The Art of Dispensing," or "Pharmaceutical Formulas," bound in half-morocco. The first-named, thus bound, is 8s. 6d., and the second 12s. 6d., with 6d. postage, both being obtainable from the C. & D. Offices, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Business Prosperity in 1906.

ONE of the best things to ensure it is for those who have goods to sell to our subscribers (the largest number of the best buyers in the world) is to place an inset in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Winter Issue, to be published on January 27, 1906. Write to our publisher about the matter before Christmas, or immediately after.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

THE APPEAL against the Rankin's ointment decision by the Leeds Magistrate was allowed by the High Court on Tuesday.

SIR EDWARD CLARKE, K.C., argued the case for the appellant, submitting that the ointment as a parasiticide is covered by the inclusion of vermin-killers in Part 2 of the Poisons Schedule by the Pharmaceutical Council in 1869, a disposition of this class of poisons followed by the Legislature in 1870, when the Irish Poisons Act was passed.

MR. KERLY, for the respondent, argued that the Piper and Armon decisions cover this case, and as the ointment contains veratrine, a poisonous vegetable alkaloid, the Magistrate's decision was right, and the Pharmaceutical Council acted *ultra vires* in 1869 by placing vermin-killers containing any poison in Part 2 of the Schedule.

THE COURT, consisting of the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Lawrence, and Mr. Justice Ridley, held that the Pharmaceutical Council had not acted *ultra vires*, being the competent authority under the Act to determine which poisons should go into Part 1 and which into Part 2.

FURTHER, that the Piper and Armon decisions apply to sales by unauthorised persons, with reference to Sections 1 and 15. Accordingly the regulations under Section 17 applicable to poisons in Part 1 were properly not followed by the appellant in selling Rankin's ointment.

IN view of the possible sale of Part 1 poisons as vermin-killers under Part 2 conditions, the Lord Chief Justice confessed to difficulty in arriving at his decision; but Mr. Justice Ridley expressed none. The hearing is fully reported in this issue, beginning on p. 991.

IN commenting upon the case, we point out that the judgment makes for simplicity in administration of the poison law. First, it is clear through Piper and Armon that unqualified persons may not sell things containing scheduled poisons; secondly, the present decision shows that the regulations of Section 17 are to be followed by qualified persons in selling or dispensing the articles named in Schedule A, *ergo* the regulations do not apply to articles not named in Schedule A, but if such articles contain any poison specified therein they may only be sold by qualified persons.

THIS DEDUCTION, we argue in the article on p. 974, is one which gives the registrable qualification of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, a status apparently intended by the Legislature, but not hitherto fully realised.

THERE is a dispute about the registration of a capsuleoid trade-mark (p. 961).

OPINIONS on the Pharmacy Bill by Parliamentary candidates are given on p. 960.

GLASGOW PRICES for PROPRIETARIES dispersed form one of the most useful items in their issue (p. 963).

A NEW OPTICAL METHOD for determining the turbidity of water has been described by Mr. J. F. Liversidge (p. 993).

"SANTAL PERLES" is claimed by a capsule-maker to be his property, and a High Court case has been started in regard to it (p. 978).

JAS. V. NEVINS, Dungarvan, has been fined 10l. under the Pharmacy Act (Ireland) for selling and keeping open shop for selling poison (p. 978).

A DRUG COMPANY in Boston has been fined under the Merchandise Marks Act for exposing for sale as "half-pints" reputed half-pint bottles of cod-liver oil (p. 979).

OXYMEL SCILLÆ is so commonly used a remedy that Mr. A. C. Abraham's paper on the subject appeals to all our readers. He shows that the 1898 B.P. oxymel differs materially from its predecessors (p. 984).

MR. T. LOUGH, the sponsor of the Pharmacy Bill, has obtained office in the new Ministry, and Mr. Richard Winfrey, Fh.C., has been appointed a private secretary to the President of the Board of Agriculture (p. 972).

AN ATTEMPT on the part of the Liverpool Corporation to establish under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts that ammoniated quinine capsules should be in constituents the same as tr. quin. ammon. has failed. Boots, Ltd., were the defendants (p. 979).

BUSINESS in drugs and chemicals is diminishing as the year closes, but the market has a steady undertone. Japanese refined camphor, ergot, gamboge, hyposulphite of soda, English tartaric acid, soda tart., and pulv. seidlitz are all dearer. Cas'or oil and linseed are firmer, while cinchona at auction was lower (p. 988).

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

The burglar who used his "ammonia-pistol" on a Woolwich publican (*C. & D.*, December 2, p. 856) has been sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. Several previous convictions had been recorded against him.

At the Clerkenwell Sessions on December 19, George Greenaway (54), clerk, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for stealing four bottles of scent from the shop of Messrs. Lewis & Burrows, Ltd., chemists, Brompton Road, W.

The name of Mr. D. W. Nicholson, chemist and druggist, 257A Leith Walk, Leith, who passed the sight-testing examination of the Spectacle-makers' Company, was omitted from the list of successful candidates which we published last week.

The question of erecting a pump-room for sulphur-water drinkers at High Harrogate—the present one is at Low Harrogate—came up for discussion at a recent meeting of the Harrogate Wells Committee, and the matter was referred to a sub-committee.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST was conspicuous in the High Court during the *Brown v. Leggett* trial, Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., being provided with copies containing the reports of the magisterial hearing, and he refreshed his memory with them now and then.

Among those in the court when the Rankin's ointment appeal was heard were Mr. R. A. Robinson (President of the Pharmaceutical Society) and his colleagues Messrs. Carteighe, Hobbs, and Wootton; Mr. G. F. Merson, Mr. Horace Davenport, and Mr. E. Pickering.

Mr. Fred. Hoyle, a United Methodist Church minister, of New Mills, Derbyshire, on December 10 consulted his son, Mr. Ernest Hoyle, chemist and druggist, Urmston, as to his proposed second marriage. The son did not approve, and the same night the father cut his throat.

Edith Temple, *alias* Aubrey St. Claire, the nurse charged with obtaining a case of surgical instruments by false pretences from Mr. Anthony Tate, chemist, of Belgrave Mansions, S.W., again appeared at Westminster Police Court on December 15, and was sent to a home for twelve months.

On December 15, the body of an elderly man was recovered from the Holme Dam, Burley-in-Wharfedale. It was identified as that of a retired chemist, named Crispin, who was between sixty and seventy years of age. He had been retired from business for some years, and had lived in apartments at Burley.

According to a letter read at the monthly meeting of the Rhondda Valley Grocers' Association, a wholesale firm who make an article vendible by chemists as well as by grocers have altered their terms in such a way as to make protest necessary. The Association also protests against allowing co-operative societies or other dividend-paying concerns a rebate off the minimum price.

At Leeds Assizes, on December 18, a Hull fish salesman named Johnson obtained judgment for 145*l.* and costs in an action against William Robert Harrison and Alexander Robb. The litigants two years ago formed the Norwegian Cod-liver Oil Co. to work a process for extracting oil from the livers of fish. A fourth partner was admitted, and it was in respect to 400*l.* paid to him that the action related.

M.P.s and the Pharmacy Bill.

In view of the approaching general election the Parliamentary candidates for the City of Exeter have been approached by Mr. David Reid and by Mr. H. Wippell Gadd. Sir Edgar Vincent, the Conservative candidate, received them as a deputation, and they laid before him the general principles of the Pharmacy Bill, and demonstrated the anomalies of the present law. Mention was also made of the movement for allowing poisons used in agriculture and horticulture to be sold to registered shopkeepers in sealed packets. The hon. member's attention was particularly called to the case of the *Pharmaceutical Society v. Sharp*,

decided by Judge Emden at the Lambeth County Court (*C. & D.*, December 16, p. 948). In reply Sir Edgar said he was opposed to companies being allowed as such to do anything which members of a company could not do as individuals, and he could promise to support the general principle of the Pharmacy Bill. He was surprised to hear that there was a movement to allow agricultural poisons to be sold by unqualified vendors, as it was not logical to prohibit small quantities of poisons being sold to the general public and to allow large quantities to be supplied direct to users by unqualified vendors. Sir George Kekewich, the Liberal candidate, in a letter to Mr. Gadd said:

It appears to me that by the decision of the House of Lords to which you refer, the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, enacted for the protection of the public, are practically inoperative in the case of limited liability companies carrying on the business of chemists. That being so, I have the greatest pleasure in informing you that I shall, if elected to Parliament, give my strongest support to the measure you propose, which will have the effect, as I understand it, of placing individual chemists and public companies on an equal footing. If the chemists and druggists in Exeter desire that I should receive a deputation on the subject, I shall be happy to do so after Christmas, but I hardly think I could add anything to what I have said in this letter.

In answer to a subsequent letter as to whether he would allow his name to appear at the back of the Pharmacy Bill if elected to the House of Commons, Sir George replied that if elected he would have much pleasure in backing the Bill and actively supporting it.

Funeral of Mr. Watson-Will.

At Wandsworth Cemetery, on Saturday afternoon, at 1.30, the remains of the late Mr. W. Watson-Will were laid to rest. The cortège from his residence included only the immediate relatives and the lecturers at the Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, and at the cemetery a company of about a hundred waited. On arriving at the chapel eight students from the College carried the coffin into the chapel and placed it on the bier; then the Rev. J. A. Wilson, of Brunswick Square Presbyterian Church, read a simple funeral service and addressed the gathering, his remarks being specially directed to students, to whom he held up their late principal as an example of loyalty and perseverance. Amongst those present were Dr. E. Divers, F.R.S., Dr. F. B. Power, Dr. Constable, Mr. A. E. Holden, Mr. Pentney (on behalf of the London Chemists' Association), Mr. W. Prior Robinson, Mr. Anthony Tate, Mr. Peter MacEwan, Mr. H. Collins, Mr. Cocking, Mr. C. Hardy, and Mr. Hibbs (Bournemouth). There were also deputations from the Caledonian and Forfarshire Societies, and the Masonic lodges, with which Mr. Watson Will was connected. At the conclusion of the service the students carried the coffin, shoulder-high, to the grave. The floral tributes were exceptionally numerous and artistic, filling a coach by themselves.

London Chamber of Commerce.

At the monthly meeting of the Council on December 15, it was decided, amongst other things, to submit at the forthcoming meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce resolutions in favour of the transfer of the consular service to the proposed new Ministry of Commerce; urging the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give legislative effect in a Bill to the recommendations of the Industrial Alcohol Committee; urging upon the Government the desirability of amending procedure in the House of Commons to prevent obstruction by means of "blocking" motions; in favour of early legislation on the lines of the Prevention of Corruption Bill of last Session; and advocating commercial treaties as a means of securing the benefit of the "most-favoured-nation" clause.

Sheffield Notes.

A Caledonian Society has been formed in Sheffield, and Mr. R. D. Douglas, chemist and druggist, has been appointed a member of the committee.

The Sheffield Microscopical Society had a "practical night" on December 15, among the exhibitors of specimens, etc., being Mr. G. T. W. Newholme and Mr. John Austen. An interesting programme of papers, etc., has been arranged for the current session.

At the meeting of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society last week a resolution was unanimously adopted expressing the regret of the members at the death of Mr. Watson-Will, who was well known in Sheffield, whence a goodly number of pupils had passed through his hands.

In the obituary notices of the death of Mr. Henry Bloor, the *doyen* of Sheffield's local government officials, which occurred on December 15, the local Press noted the fact that one of Mr. Bloor's daughters is the wife of Mr. Percy Carr, chemist and druggist. The condolences of her many friends in pharmacy will be extended to Mrs. Carr in her bereavement.

Mr. F. B. Hirst, pharmaceutical chemist, gave an illustrated lecture before the Sheffield Photographic Society on December 12. About twenty-five slides were shown, illustrating the errors of cheap lenses and the advantages of the modern anastigmat. Practical demonstrations were given of the method of preparing solutions. Films showing defects, hypo stains, iron stains, and insufficient fixation were exhibited, as well as home-made ortho-screens. The spectrum and the uses of the ortho-screens were also explained. The lecture was one of a series promoted by the Sheffield Photographic Society for beginners, and was much appreciated.

The chemical and biological societies carried on in connection with the University held a scientific *conversazione* as a "house-warming" at the new buildings, on December 14. One of the most interesting attractions was a lecture on "Fog," by Professor W. Palmer Wynne. The chemical side of the *conversazione* also included ornamental-glass blowing by an expert, experiments with radium, liquid air, and the thermit process for welding and for the extraction of metals. Experiments on the gases of the atmosphere were conducted. The original samples of rare gases of the atmosphere, obtained by Sir W. Ramsay, were on view, and their spectra were shown; x-ray, fluorescent, and vacuum tubes were exhibited.

Birmingham Notes.

Mr. W. T. Elliott, chemist and druggist, who has been reading with Professor Whittles, has graduated D.D.S. of the Toronto University (Canada) with honours, the first time this has been awarded for three years.

In a suburb of Birmingham there is a friendly rivalry among the pharmacists in the matter of window-dressing. One leaves the gas burning inside the window-case and darkens all other parts. Another was at it about 10.30 p.m. one night; and a third favours yellow drapery.

Professor Whittles has succeeded in isolating a new microbe which attacks teeth, causing them to become loose. An account is published in the last number of the "Dental Review." He is the son of a chemist who was in business many years ago in Wheeler Street, where Mr. W. Scott now is.

At the Botanical Gardens on Monday, Professor Hill-house, who is retiring from the hon. secretaryship of the Birmingham Botanical and Horticultural Society, was presented with an illuminated address and a cheque for 100 guineas, as a recognition of his services in that capacity during thirteen years. The presentation was made before the *élite* of Edgbastonia.

The paragraph regarding the collection of "third portion" samples in "East Anglian Notes" (p. 929) recalls a plan which is always adopted by at least two Birmingham pharmacists. They exhibit the third sample, and obtrusively placard it as "seized so many days ago, and nothing more has been heard of it since." By the way, whose property is the third sample?

Manchester Notes.

The rebuilding of the Manchester Royal Infirmary seems to have stirred up all the hospital authorities just now to build new premises. There can be no doubt that more accommodation is required in all the institutions, says the "City News," but the various schemes do seem to be falling over each other in their haste to become accomplished facts.

In view of Mr. Carteighe's advocacy of a training in bacteriology for pharmacists, it may be interesting to note that the Corporation of Manchester has in hand a great bacteriological sewage scheme. Sir Bosdin Leech, ex-Chair-

man of the Rivers Committee, and brother of the late Professor Leech, states that the development of the scheme is being carefully watched all over the kingdom, and that it will probably go nearer the solution of the sewage difficulty than any other proposal.

East Anglian Notes.

Mr. J. C. Holton, chemist, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the Fakenham Congregational Church to become its honorary organist. Mr. Holton will preside over a new instrument, half the cost of which has been defrayed by Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

Mr. H. J. Heyhoe, chemist, Fakenham, is to a large extent responsible for the success attending the distribution of prizes last week by Viscountess Coke to the D Co., 3rd V.B.N.R., of which he is a sergeant. A crowded assembly, presided over by Captain Dr. Ellis Rowell, witnessed the proceedings, which were followed by a concert.

Wholesale Dumping.

At an inquest held at Warrington on December 18, it was stated that an infant, named Leonard Holloway, aged eleven weeks, was given a few drops of Mrs. Winslow's soothing-syrup, after which he died from, according to Dr. Braide, morphine-poisoning. The Coroner (Mr. S. Brighouse) said it was a very dangerous practice to give children of such tender years patent medicines. Everyone knew that morphine was a highly dangerous drug, and ought not to be given to anybody unless under the direction of a capable medical practitioner. He wished that the Legislature would step in and cause all patent medicines to be collected together and dumped to the bottom of the sea. The jury returned a verdict of death from misadventure, the result of morphine-poisoning.

Section of the Scalp as Trade-mark.

Before Registrar Ralph Griffin, at the Patent Office, on December 14, Mr. W. J. Chamberlain, Clerk of the Incorporated Guild of Hairdressers, Wigmakers, and Perfumers, attended to oppose the application of Mr. G. E. Dixon, of the Capsuloid Co., for an extension of time in connection with their application to register as a trade-mark a device of a section of the scalp purporting to show the growth of and diseases which attack the hair. Mr. Snell, on behalf of Mr. Dixon, applied for an extension, as he had been abroad, and would not be in England for a week. Mr. Chamberlain opposed an adjournment. Their evidence was all before them in due form, whereas Mr. Dixon's evidence did not come before them until the last moment. The Registrar said it was not a question of evidence. Mr. Chamberlain then argued that the application was made by Mr. Dixon, and the Capsuloid Co. were using this mark, which they were not entitled to register. The Registrar eventually decided to adjourn the hearing until February 1, 1906, on the condition that the applicant, within one week, paid three guineas costs to the Guild's solicitor, and if such costs were not paid the application be refused.

Contracts.

The directors of the Longton (Staffs) Cottage Hospital have accepted the tender of Mr. R. Prince, pharmaceutical chemist, for the supply of drugs and surgical dressings.

The Elham Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co., High Holborn, W.C., for the supply of drugs to the workhouse for the ensuing year.

At a meeting of the London County Council on December 19, tenders were considered for the supply and delivery of lime for the treatment of sewage at the Crossness and Barking outfall works. The prices submitted were for lime containing 95 per cent. of actual caustic lime (CaO), it being provided that a proportionate deduction shall be made when the lime falls below this standard. The tender of Mr. W. Fletcher, Gravesend, for 9,000 tons, to be delivered at Crossness at 13s. 5d. per ton, and that of the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers for 14,800 tons, to be delivered at Barking at 13s. 8d. a ton, were accepted.

Fires.

A fire is reported as having broke out on December 16, at the works at Long Melford of Messrs. Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., drug-grinders. On inquiry we find that it was quite a trivial affair, and has not interfered in the least with the conduct of business.

A fire broke out on December 15 at Messrs. Morgan & Co.'s sheep-dip manufactory in Hanover Street, Liverpool. The conflagration was not of itself very great, but the dense fumes which emanated from the burning sulphur used in the sheep-dip were exceedingly trying. Firemen and others suffered considerably. Several men were working on the premises, and they were partially overcome, and three of them were removed in the ambulance to the Northern Hospital. One man had a very narrow escape, owing to the fact that he was working at a point where the effects of the burning sulphur were even more acutely overpowering than in other places. He was pulled through the roof, and placed out of danger. Altogether five men were rescued, who had been more or less overcome. Oxygen was procured from a neighbouring chemist's establishment to help in the worst cases.

The Chemist-Optician's Last Word.

Further reference to the matter of alleged wrong "dispensing" of spectacles by Mr. E. T. Wood, chemist and druggist, Stonehouse (see *C. & D.* December 9, p. 893) was made at a meeting of the Stonehouse Board of Guardians on December 14. A letter was read from Mr. Wood stating that he and his son had tested the lenses, which the medical officers of the Union asserted were not correct, and found them to be +5.5D. according to prescription. He had also sent the lenses to one of the largest wholesale opticians in London, and they verified the correctness of his examination. The Board decided that with that testimony the matter must end.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

The Haslett Memorial.

The work of erecting the statue to the late Sir James Haslett, M.P., has been entrusted to Mr. Pomeroy, the well-known sculptor. The preliminary work in connection with the statue (which is to be placed in the new city hall grounds) has already been completed.

Empties Claim.

Messrs. Hunt, late medicine contractors to the Nenagh Union, have written to the Board of Guardians demanding payment of 12*l.* odd, composed of 8*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* for medicines and 3*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* for empties unreturned. Proceedings were threatened if the money was not paid before December 20. The Clerk thought Messrs. Hunt have no claim against the Board, but he would write to the firm asking for particulars.

Analyst's Qualification.

The L.G.B. have written to the Navan Board of Guardians stating that a letter has been sent to Mr. James V. Nevin, Dungarvan, pointing out that the L.G.B. are unable to sanction his appointment as medicine analyst of the Union, as it is not considered that he possesses the necessary qualifications for the post. The Guardians decided to continue the temporary analyst (Mr. Blake, of Belfast) until next March.

Personal.

Personal estate sworn at 5,780*l.* has been left by the late Mr. James G. Fyvie, L.P.S.I., 9 The Diamond Coleraine.

At a recent examination of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons at the University of Liverpool, Mr. C. F. A. Doorly, L.P.S.I., was successful at the A. Professional examination.

Business Notes.

The chemists' and druggists' shop-windows in Belfast are nicely arranged with Christmas goods, and trade is reported as fairly good.

Mr. J. J. Cole, L.P.S.I., Cavan, has been appointed contractor for drugs and medical appliances to the Cavan County Infirmary.

Mr. T. J. McAdam, High Street, Omagh, is allowing his customers a discount of 2*d.* in the shilling. He is making a speciality of perfumes for Christmas.

Messrs. William Dobbin & Co., Ltd., chemists and opticians, North Street, Belfast, have recently completed considerable alterations and rearrangements to their premises, which now present a fine appearance, and compare favourably with any similar establishment in the country. The drug-department of this old-established house employs eight assistants, and is supervised by Mr. W. C. Dobbin, M.P.S.I. The general management of the department is in the hands of Mr. W. J. Busby.

Alcohol as a Medicine.

Dr. Barnett, a North of Ireland medical practitioner, lecturing in the Central Hall, Belfast, on "Scientific Researches on the Use of Alcohol," referred in feeling terms to the life and work of the late Sir James H. Haslett, and, commenting on the prejudicial effect on the human system of alcohol, said that while the latter was a medicine it was not a first-class one, and many other remedies were much better. As a stimulant, for instance, strychnine was more powerful than alcohol, and the best men in the medical profession were coming to regard alcohol as not a good thing to be used habitually, and in diseases it should be prescribed with very great caution.

Dispensing at Ballina.

At the last meeting of the Ballina (co. Mayo) Board of Guardians a letter was read from the L.G.B. stating it has come to their knowledge that Mr. Samuel Adamson, the dispenser, had not been acting as such for the past seven years, the duties having been discharged by his brother, Mr. Wm. Adamson. Both Mr. Samuel Adamson and Mr. Wm. Adamson are members of the firm of Adamson & Co., who are drug-contractors to the Union, and so long as the firm are contractors to the Union no member of the firm can hold a paid office under the Guardians. The Clerk read letters from Messrs. Adamson & Co. asking that the remainder of the contract be transferred to Messrs. John Clarke & Co., Ltd., Dublin, and Messrs. McMaster, Hodgson & Co., from whom letters expressing assent were received. Mr. Samuel Adamson also asked to be relieved of his dispensership. The salary of the dispenser was stated to be 30*l.* and half the L.G.B. recoupment for drugs. The Guardians accepted the resignation of the dispenser, but asked Messrs. Adamson to continue the medicine-contract which they hold.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Personal.

Claims against the late Mr. David Leitch, chemist and druggist, Greenlaw, should be sent to Mr. J. Wilson, solicitor, Duns, before December 28.

Sir Henry Littlejohn has resigned the Chair of Forensic Medicine in the Edinburgh University, to which he was appointed on the resignation of the late Sir Douglas MacLagan in March 1897. Sir Henry has been medical officer of health for Edinburgh since 1862.

The Codeine Syrup Case.

It is rumoured in Arbroath this week that no more may be heard of the action against Mr. D. H. Burn for alleged incorrect dispensing, except a highly interesting development. Mr. Burn is one of the most respected chemists in Forfarshire, and he has had the full sympathy of his *confrères* throughout the proceedings.

University Pharmacy Degrees.

The Glasgow University Court, at its meeting on December 15, approved of the draft ordinance for the institution by the University of a degree of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy (B.Sc. Pharm.) and sent it on to the University Council and the Senate for consideration. The ordinance provides that candidates for the degree must pass a preliminary examination in which French or German may be substituted for Latin or Greek, and Mathematics must be passed on the higher standard. An important condition for taking the B.Sc. Pharm. degree is that candidates must have been practically engaged in the operations of pharmacy, and must be registered chemists and druggists. The course of training must extend over not less than three academical

years, and include seven courses of instruction, on which two examinations shall be set—viz.:

1. A first science examination in mathematics or biology (*i.e.*, zoology and botany), natural philosophy, and chemistry.

2. A final science examination of a high standard on chemistry, botany, materia medica, and pharmacy.

Candidates presenting themselves for the final examination must have passed (a) the whole of the subjects comprised in the first examination (which shall be the same as the first Bachelor of Science examination in pure science with the addition of practical work in the subjects which admit of it); (b) have attended four full courses of higher instruction, including practical or laboratory work in the subjects professed; and (c) already be chemists and druggists registered under the Pharmacy Acts 1852 and 1868. Four of the seven courses of training must be taken in the University of Glasgow, and three may be taken in other Universities or institutions approved by the University Court, or under teachers recognised by the University Court for purposes of graduation in science, provided that the extra-mural class of fees are not less than those charged for the corresponding courses in the University. The University Court shall not grant or continue recognition to any extra-mural institutions or teachers unless they shall be satisfied that their courses of instruction are equivalent to the courses sanctioned in the Universities of Scotland.

The ordinance will come into force at the beginning of the winter or summer session succeeding the date of its approval by the King in Council.

Dispensing-prices for Specialities.

The Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Trade Association has for many months been endeavouring to arrange a list of prices for proprietary articles which are most frequently prescribed by medical practitioners, and the following list of charges when dispensed has now been unanimously adopted in the district:

Pills, Tabloids, Tablets, etc., in 100 bottles.

Bottles costing as per list	7d. to 10l.	Per doz.	Per 100	With a minimum price of
"	1/3 to 1/4	3d.	1/8	4d.
"	1/6 to 2/0	4d.	2/3	5d.
"	2/0 to 2/6	5d.	2/6	6d.
"	2/6 to 3/0	6d.	3/0	8d.
"	3/6 to 4/0	7d.	3/6	9d.
"	4/6 to 5/0	8d.	4/6	10d.
"	10d. to 1/0	10d.	1/0	1/0

Hypodermic Tabloids or Tablets.

Tubes costing as per list	8/0 per doz. subject	...	...	1/0
"	8/0	"	...	1/0
"	12/0	"	...	1/6

Palatinoids or Bi-palatinoids. Pills, etc., in 1 gross bottles.

Costing	2/6 per bottle	Per doz.	Per bot.
"	3/3	5d.	3/6
"	6/0	8d.	4/6 for No. 500 charge 3/0 dispensing
"	6/0	9d.	7/6

Specialities.

1 lb. bots. costing from	1/3 to 2/3 per lb.	3/0 to 3/3	Per lb.	Per oz.	Per 4 oz.
1 "	2/6 to 3/6	"	4/0	5d.	1/8
1 "	3/6 to 4/6	"	4/6 to 5/0	6d.	1/10
1 "	6/0 to 7/3	"	7/6 to 8/0	8d.	2/4
1 "	7/6 to 8/0	"	8/6 to 9/0	10d.	3/0
1 "	10/6 to 11/6	"	12/6 to 13/0	1/0	3/6

Syr. hypophosph. co., 4d. per oz., 2 oz. 8d., 4 oz. 1s. 2d., 6 oz. 1s. 8d., 8 oz. 2s.

Easton's Syrup, 4d. per oz., 2 oz. 8d., 4 oz. 1s. 2d., 6 oz. 1s. 8d., 8 oz. 2s.

Byno preparations, 4 oz. 1s. 4d., 8 oz. 2s. 6d., 16 oz. 4s.

Bromidia, 1s. 3d. per oz., 4 oz. 4s. 6d.

Fellows' Syrup, 6d. per oz., 4 oz. 1s. 9d., 8 oz. 3s. 4d.

Lactopeptine, 4s. 6d. per oz., 9d. per drachm.

Carlsbad salts, 9d. per oz., 4 oz. 2s. 6d.

Lactated pepsin, 2s. per oz., 4d. per drachm.

For proprietary articles taken from bulk charge at the same price as the smallest original package. The Committee suggest that, as far as possible, this class of goods be transferred from the original containers to the usual dispensing-packages. Bottles to be charged extra.

The Secretary of the Association (Mr. J. Henry Hart, 362 Dumbarton Road, Partick) will be pleased to give information to any Chemists' Association desirous of carrying out a similar scheme.

The Week's Poisonings.

NINE fatalities from poisoning have been reported during the week, three being misadventures. The Warrington child who died from morphine-poisoning has been referred to elsewhere, and another misadventure occurred at Constantine, Cornwall, where a little boy, named Martin (4), strayed into a neighbour's house and took from the table a bottle containing carbolic acid, some of which he drank with fatal results.—A mysterious death is reported from Newport-upon-Usk. Lizzie Barton (20), daughter of a local blacksmith, was found dying near the town, and investigation showed that she died from phosphorus-poisoning.—One laudanum suicide has occurred and one misadventure by laudanum in overdose. The suicide took place at Edgbaston, and the misadventure at Darnall, the victim in the latter instance being William Varley.—At Manchester a stage-carpenter, named Thomas Whiting, committed suicide by swallowing potassium cyanide. William Spillane, a Randalstown policeman, poisoned himself with strychnine, which he had purchased from Mr. N. Agnew, a local chemist, for the alleged purpose of killing rats. Elizabeth Read, wife of a Llanhilleth collier, was so depressed that she poisoned herself with salt of lemon. A man named Richard Alfred Alexander died in Rochford Infirmary from the effects of drinking hydrochloric acid.

India and the East.

POISON RULES.—At the Straits Settlements Legislative Council last month the Acting Colonial Secretary submitted for approval the rules made by the Governor in Council under Section 13 of the Poisons Ordinance, 1905.

OPIMUM REVENUE.—It is alleged by the "Times of Malaya" that the Penang opium-farmers are losing heavily, and that Government will have to be content with several thousands (dollars) a month less revenue from this source.

THE PEPPER-INDUSTRY in the realms of the Rajah Brooke of Sarawak is evidently in a bad way. In a recent issue of the "Sarawak Gazette" there is a list of twenty-one bankrupts. Sixteen of them are native pepper-planters, and after each name appears the word "absconded."

MORPHINE IN BURMA.—The Burma Government have by a recent order permitted the importation of morphine into Burma otherwise than by Government under the following arrangements: Persons allowed to import the drug are only (1) a medical practitioner, if the morphine is produced out of India and is imported by sea; (2) any pharmacist duly authorised by the Financial Commissioner to import the drug, subject to certain restrictions. For the present only one licence has been granted, and that to the Rangoon drug firm of Messrs. E. M. de Souza & Co.

COCAINE-SMUGGLING.—An Abkari prosecution of considerable importance was heard last month before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras. A Bengali, named Mohun Chunder Roy, professing to be a doctor, was charged with the illicit importation of 265 oz. of cocaine, valued at Rs. 5,300, and with being in possession of more than the prescribed quantity of the drug without a licence. The evidence was to the effect that of late there had been unprecedentedly large importations of cocaine from Germany into India, and, with a view to check the spread of cocaine consumption, the Collector of Bombay had been taking special steps to watch the disposal of what appeared to be unusually large importations of the drug. Consequently, when it was discovered that Messrs. Charles Parsons & Co., of Bangalore, had recently imported a large quantity of cocaine, the Collector deputed a divisional Abkari inspector to watch the disposal of the same. Bangalore not being a restricted area, Messrs. Charles Parsons & Co. were under no legal restrictions with regard to the sale of cocaine, and consequently they sold and delivered at Bangalore to Mohun Chunder Roy the quantity of cocaine referred to. Roy intended transporting the cocaine to Howrah for sale. The books seized in connection with the case disclosed that within the last three months Roy had made four trips into the restricted areas with the drugs purchased. The accused was fined Rs. 1,000 and the cocaine confiscated.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

M. ALBIN HALLER, professor of organic chemistry at the Paris Faculty of Sciences (Sorbonne), has just been named Member of the Consultative Committee of Arts and Manufactures.

FRENCH TRADE WITH JAPAN.—According to M. Henri Cambon (Secretary of the French Legation of Tokio), Japan exported to France last year 1,750,000f. worth of camphor and 360,000f. worth of crystallised menthol. Among the principal French exports to Japan are chlorate of potash and cigarette papers (780,000f.), special goods and instruments (450,000f.), and perfumery.

DISTILLED COPPER sounds incongruous, but M. Henri Moissan is readily able to distil copper in his electric furnace. With a current of 500 ampères at 110 volts copper boils, and metal distils over and condenses in crystalline form. The temperature required is about 2,100° C. M. Moissan lately presented these results of his recent researches to the Académie des Sciences at Paris.

THE LIÈGE EXHIBITION.—The "Journal Officiel" states that of the 13,475 exhibitors, 6,293 were French, 955 being "hors concours" as jurymen. The French exhibitors carried off 5,261 of the 11,697 recompenses awarded, and 864 of the 1,662 "grands prix." Belgium came second with 3,127 awards, of which 466 were grands prix. Germany, Great Britain, the U.S.A., and Italy followed in the order indicated.

INTERESTING TO OPTICIANS.—"Why blue glasses?" asks Dr. Motais. The real colour for fatigued eyes is yellow. The statement may seem odd, but it is said to be clearly demonstrated that what tires the eye are the heat and chemical rays of the spectrum. The yellow glass modifies both, and at the same time gives the clear outline to objects which are apt to be blurred by dark-coloured glasses. For the reasons above stated, yellow glasses are specially recommended to those who read or write by arc lamps or acetylene light.

THE UNIVERSAL REMEDY.—Referring to recent incidents at Parisian hospitals, a leading Paris daily vouches for the authenticity of the following, which occurred at the St. Antoine Hospital in 1885: The house surgeon, being called away, asked his *externe* to replace him; but the *externe* was also sent for, and, finding no one handy to take his place, called in a young medical student who had just commenced to "walk the hospital." Shortly afterwards a patient was brought in, evidently in great pain. The youngster was nonplussed, but an *infirmier* whispered, "Peritonitis—morphine." No sooner said than done. Unfortunately the *débutant* was so content with his first success, that he clung to his hypodermic syringe all the afternoon. A woman in a choking-fit, a workman who had broken his arm, a man who had dislocated his elbow, were all treated with the ever-handy morphine. Finally, after three hours, came a patient half-bled to death by a hæmorrhage. Luckily the house surgeon passed just then, and the young man with the syringe modestly ceded his place.

THE DOCTOR'S RUBBER STAMP.—Public feeling has been aroused by a series of poisoning cases—mostly of children—in Paris recently, and the public Press has suggested various safeguards. One of these was the idea that the doctor should personally stamp every prescription he sends out. In fact, so much was talked about the "medical-stamp" idea that the leader-writer of a widely circulated Paris daily personally interviewed Dr. Debove, Dean of the Paris Faculty of Medicine, on the subject. He scouted the idea as both impracticable and valueless, and suggested the real remedies are (1) to write on the label the formula of the medicament and the directions for use, and (2) to prescribe daily doses when powerful remedies are used. The Hygienic Council, of which Dr. Debove is President, is likely to take up the matter shortly. Dr. Debove spoke sympathetically of pharmacists, and said he would be sorry to throw any new responsibilities or burdens on a class already handicapped by cut patents and the simplification of modern medicine.

South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

Cape Colony.

S. A. PHARMACOLOGY.—In April of this year Mr. C. F. Juritz, M.A., senior analyst to the Cape Government, read an interesting paper before the South African Philosophical Society on South African Pharmacology. The address has been reprinted in pamphlet form with the title "Some Notes regarding South African Pharmacology." It embodies the latest researches on the subject and discloses a vista of future research.

ABRAHAM LEBOWITZ, a cigarette-maker, was fined 5*l.*, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment, at Cape Town, on November 28, for contravening the Merchandise-marks Act by applying a false trade description to cigars. The evidence showed that the accused sold inferior cigars in boxes belonging to Spencer & Co., Ltd., cigar-manufacturers, India. Mr. H. Magness Elgar, managing director of Martin Elgar, Ltd., agents for Messrs. Spencer & Co., Ltd., gave evidence for the prosecution.

Transvaal.

MESSRS. E. L. RALLING & Co., referring to our paragraph in the *C. & D.* of October 21 (p. 669), regarding the opening of their new business in Johannesburg, rather resent our correspondent's comment on the high rent they will have to pay. That, they say, is their business.

BUSINESS still remains very quiet in Johannesburg and the country, and complaints are general on all sides. Yet new businesses are constantly being opened in and around Johannesburg, which renders competition much keener, and as a consequence prices are being cut in many lines of patents.

Festivities.

Maccabeans.

PROFESSOR MELDOLA, President of the Chemical Society, presided at a science dinner of the Maccabeans in the Holborn Restaurant on Saturday, December 16. The speakers included, besides Professor Meldola, the Duke of Northumberland, President of the Royal Institution; Sir Archibald Geikie for the Royal Society; Major MacMahon for the British Association; Mr. J. J. Teall for the Geological Survey; Sir John Evans for anthropology; Professor Poulton for biology; Professor Starling for physiology; Professor Ayrton for applied science; and Sir Henry Roscoe and Sir William Ramsay for chemistry. The relation of the Jews to each of the subjects dealt with was what these distinguished men spoke about.

Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club.

THE fourteenth annual smoking-concert of this club was held in the Carlton Hotel, Edinburgh, on December 18. Mr. W. L. Beaumont occupied the chair and there was a large and representative turn-out. The talent, both amateur and professional, was above the average, and a varied entertainment was provided until after midnight. Songs and recitations were contributed by Messrs. Stephenson, Tait, Murray, McCallum, and Williamson. Selections by the Edinburgh Reel and Strathspey Society were greatly enjoyed. An orchestra composed of musicians from the three leading Edinburgh theatres rendered several selections of music in an exceedingly tasteful and pleasing manner. A 'cello solo and a trombone solo made up a very strong instrumental programme. During a break in the proceedings the chairman presented ex-Secretary D. S. Napier with a solid silver cigarette-case subscribed for by members of the club. Mr. Beaumont voiced the feelings of the club when he referred in eloquent terms to the splendid work Mr. Napier had done on behalf of the club. Mr. Napier suitably replied. A vote of thanks to the artistes, proposed by Mr. McDougall, and a similar compliment to the chairman, proposed by Mr. Rutherford Hill, brought a pleasant evening to a close.

Winter Session of Chemists' Local Associations.

Topics at the Meetings.

BATH—chemist-opticians; BRIGHTON—Mr. W. W. Savage; BOURNEMOUTH—Formulary; CAMBRIDGE—warranties; CHELTENHAM—disease and Nature's remedies; GLASGOW—its local associations; IRISH CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS—concentrated mixtures; LEEDS—stamped-medicine licence; LIVERPOOL—pulv. ext. nucis vom., oxymel scillæ, and carbonates and bicarbonates; LONDON—(Chemists' Assistants) modern prescribing, (Western Chemists) U.S.P.; NORTH STAFFS—poison legislation, etc.; WOLVERHAMPTON—U.S.P.

Irish Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association.

At the meeting of this Association, held on December 15, at the Nelson Café, Dublin, a paper was read by the President (Mr. Edgar B. Aplin) on "Concentrated Medicines."

The next meeting having been fixed for January 12, the proceedings terminated.

Society of Chemist-Opticians.

A COUNCIL-MEETING of this Society was held at St. Bride Institute, Ludgate Circus, E.C., on December 15, the President (Mr. J. R. Cornish) in the chair, and there were also present: Messrs. Julius Caesar, J. H. Hopper, F. S. Horsey, S. W. Woolley, and J. Harcombe Cuff (Hon. Secretary). The following chemists were elected to the membership of the Society: T. S. Barrie (Glasgow), H. H. Burgham (London), G. S. Durrant (Hertford), J. P. Gilmour (Glasgow), A. H. Jenkin (London), W. E. Jones (Ruabon), J. C. Kidd (Manchester), H. P. Lovatt (Tadmorden), F. A. Moore (Gravesend), R. F. Swinn (Manchester).

The only other business of public interest was the appointment of the "British Optical Journal" as the official organ of the Society, copies to be supplied free to all members and associates.

North Staffs Chemists' Association.

THE monthly meeting of this Association was held at the Roebuck Hotel, Stoke-on-Trent, on December 21, Mr. Edmund Jones (Vice-President) in the chair.

ELECTIONS.—The following new members were elected: Mr. E. S. Insull (Hanley), Mr. H. A. Blades (Leek), Mr. S. G. Crofts (Birmingham), Mr. S. Snow (Cheadle), and Mr. W. McBride.

CONDOLENCE.—The Chairman moved a vote of sympathy with two members of the Association—viz., Mr. Emery (Stoke), who had recently lost a child, and Mr. Bottomley, who had had a finger amputated.

FUTURE PHARMACY LEGISLATION.—The President (Mr. J. Averill, of Stafford) wrote about the necessity for a clear and definite decision as to what poisons are included in Parts 1 and 2 of the Poison Schedule [since made clear by the decision in *Brown v. Leggett*].

The discussion is to be resumed at the next meeting.

Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association.

At a meeting of this Association held at Mr. A. Sidney Campkin's house on December 15, a discussion was held on the question of

WARRANTIES FROM WHOLESALE HOUSES.

Mr. E. S. Peck opened the discussion, contending that it is undesirable for the chemist to rely solely on a wholesaler's warranty in defending a case under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. The difference between "guarantee by label" and "written warranty" was explained, it being the written warranty to which the discussion was confined. The warranty is the legal instrument by means of which the retailer is enabled to escape the penalty of selling inferior drugs or drugs of low standard, the responsibility being shifted to the wholesaler who gave the warranty.

Habitual reliance on the wholesaler would, Mr. Peck contended, undermine the chemist's personal guarantee of the genuineness and quality of the drugs he sells, and retard that recognition of pharmacy as a profession for which leading pharmacists have aspired for years. The wholesaler need not be qualified, and it might thus happen that a qualified pharmacist would shield himself behind an unqualified trader. The section in the Sale of Food and Drugs Act was intended to apply to foods rather than drugs. "I would," said Mr. Peck, "much rather rely upon the quality of a preparation—say, a tincture—conscientiously made according to the B.P. in small quantity from good average commercial samples, than upon the tincture made, say, in 100-gallon lots, with a written warranty, by a firm of whose reputation I have no knowledge."

Mr. T. J. Mallett took up the other side of the question, and commented on the unwillingness of wholesale houses to give written warranties. Up to the present, he said, no wholesale house has advertised that it gives written warranties, but some make great professions about guarantee-labels. Guarantee-labels and printed statements on price-lists are useless in defending cases under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. They are merely trade advertisements. The warranty must be specific and in writing. Some chemists have village shopkeepers as customers, purchasing from time to time drugs to sell again. Now, supposing a chemist makes a sale of 1 dozen 1d. boxes of comp. rhubarb pills and 1 dozen seidlitz-powders, and the shopkeeper asks the chemist to give him a letter warranting the genuineness of the articles. If the chemist has made the pills himself, and has carefully mixed and weighed his seidlitz-powders, he would not have a moment's hesitation in giving a written undertaking to his customer. The warranty simply throws the responsibility upon the wholesaler, and enables the authorities to trace and punish the real offender—namely, the original manufacturer or vendor. In asking for warranties chemists must be fair to the wholesale houses. They must not expect to get warranties with such preparations as concentrated waters, concentrated infusions, fluid or powdered extracts, concentrated tinctures, liquors for making syrups, nor with any preparation sent out from the wholesaler not in accordance with the B.P. The wholesaler might demur, and he thought he would have a right to object to give the warranty with such drugs as Howards' quinine, Hotchkiss' oil of peppermint, Schering's salicylate of soda, if sold in original bottles. Further, if original parcels of drugs, such as a block of benzoïn, a case of glycerin, a barrel of olive oil, or a bale of senna are purchased by sample at competitive prices he should not insist upon the warranty. Out of fifty-two samples of sulph. præcip. tested last month, and sold by wholesale houses to the trade, twenty-three samples were found to contain arsenic in such quantities as might have entailed serious consequences under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. Mr. Mallett also said he had read a statement that day in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* that the wholesale houses admit they were victimised in the cases where ground olive-stones were found to be mixed with gentian and liquorice-powder. Although the Act is a dead letter in some places, yet the Local Government Board are pressing the local authorities to greater activity in obtaining more samples, and he strongly recommended all chemists in business to obtain written warranties from their wholesale drug-house.

The subject was listened to with great interest, and a very prolonged discussion followed. Upon being put to the meeting, eight voted for Mr. F. J. Mallett's motion and five for Mr. E. S. Peck's. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. A. Sidney Campkin for his kind hospitality.

Wolverhampton Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Star and Garter, on Wednesday, December 13, when there were present: Mr. F. J. Gibson (in the chair), Miss Robinson, Dr. Grout, Dr. Somerset,

Messrs. Forster, Goodwin, Upsher-Smith, Robinson, Coleman, Willcock, Coombe, Fellows, Godsell, Phillips, Stanley, and others. The President called on Mr. Upsher-Smith to read a paper on the

UNITED STATES PHARMACOPEIA.

Mr. Upsher-Smith, in this communication, dealt chiefly with the more important additions, illustrating his remarks with many specimens lent for the occasion by the Pharmaceutical Society's Museum and by Dr. W. Harrison Martindale. Mr. Upsher-Smith took the new *materia medica* in alphabetical order, describing briefly the chemical or physical properties of each, the dose, and here and there the action of the substances. The articles so dealt with were those which do not occur in the British Pharmacopœia. The author next spoke about the substances dismissed from the U.S.P., and, in concluding, he said:

Passing from particulars to generalities we must take the U.S.P. as containing the medicines which are most used in the United States. It does not follow that articles which have been added are necessarily of more value relatively than those which have been dismissed. The object of a Pharmacopœia is not to suggest suitable remedies, but to define the source, purity, and strength of articles which are widely used now for medicinal purposes. "If 5,000 doctors in the United States believed brick-dust to be a valuable remedy and habitually used it, brick-dust would have to go into the Pharmacopœia."

Fashion and advertisement would appear to exert a more powerful influence on the choice of remedies to-day than is exerted by pharmacological research. But fashion and advertisement are uncertain guides, and so it may happen that some articles which have been dismissed are more valuable, medicinally, than others which have been introduced. It seems to me that the enormous multiplication of new remedies tends to bewilder the physician rather than to help him. Professor Marshall calls for a wholesale elimination of useless drugs. The same end might be gained in another way by the publication by a committee of physicians of a volume which might be called "*Remedia Selecta*," on the lines of hospital Pharmacopœias. Purely pharmaceutical notes would give place to notes of a strictly medical character, including records of clinical experience and physiological experiments, and well-chosen formulæ indicating the various methods of administration. The remedies chosen would be only those which wide pharmacological and clinical experience have proved to be of value.

Taking the U.S.P. as a whole there can be no doubt that it fulfils the objects of a Pharmacopœia in a highly satisfactory degree. It is not a handy pocket-book for the physician, nor will it commend itself to the medical student as a text-book for examination purposes, but the pharmacist will find therein precise details as to the composition of official remedies, and the physician will feel a sense of security that this monumental bulwark guards him and his patients from employing drugs of doubtful strength and purity.

The President proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Smith, Dr. Martindale, and Mr. Holmes for the loan of specimens. Mr. F. A. Willcock seconded. Dr. Grout supported the vote in a humorous speech, and Mr. Smith replied.

Bath Chemists' Association.

A MEETING especially arranged for assistants was held at the Technical Schools on December 14, Mr. A. C. Olds in the chair.

THE CHEMIST-OPTICIAN.

Mr. H. Jenkin gave a paper on this subject. He explained that by "Optician" he meant a refractionist, one who corrects errors of refraction of the eye by means of lenses. Refractionists were divided into three classes—chemists, jewellers, and pure opticians, the first-named being those with whom the lecture dealt. After referring to the earliest mention of spectacles, the granting of the spectacle-makers' charter in 1629 was noted, and the rejuvenescence which has characterised that body of late years. The Opticians Bill to be laid before the next Parliament was then dealt with, the cost of introducing the Bill being stated at 1,000/. The money will be forthcoming, said Mr. Jenkin, part from the optical industry and part from the Spectacle-makers' Company. Mr. Jenkin then went on to say that at the time when he was chemist at one of the largest London ophthalmic hospitals he considered the advisability of chemists adding sight-testing to their

business, and came to the conclusion that such addition is desirable. In the hospital the eye-testing is done by students, not always with conspicuous success. The foundation of the Society of Chemist-opticians was approvingly referred to, the membership of the Society being in a decidedly healthy state.

A short discussion took place, and Mr. Jenkin was invited to give a practical demonstration of sight-testing at a future meeting.

Mr. W. J. Bush then read a short paper on "The Aims and Objects of Local Associations," and advocated that a committee be formed to take charge of social functions.

The authors were thanked for their papers, and arrangements made for a social gathering to be held in January.

Northampton Chemists' Association.

MR. W. MCKINNELL presided at the monthly meeting, held on Friday, December 15, at the Black Boy Hotel.

INTERVIEWING PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATES.—A letter was read from the Pharmaceutical Society in reference to interviewing candidates for Parliament as to their views on matters affecting chemists. The letter was discussed at considerable length, the Chairman characterising the suggestions contained in it as very moderate. Mr. Gatehouse proposed that Mr. Mayger and Mr. W. McKinnell be appointed a delegation to interview all the candidates for Northampton and the Mid Division of the county. This was agreed to.

SHOP-HOURS ACT.—A letter was read from Councillor F. C. Ashford, a member of the Association, who stated that the Act had been before the Sanitary Committee of the Town Council several times, but the committee could do nothing. It rested entirely with the shopkeepers themselves what was done. A letter was also read from the Town Clerk, who pointed out that the Council could do nothing until a memorial was submitted to them signed by individual shopkeepers on lines laid down by the Act. Mr. Donald McKinnell moved that the Association take no further action in the matter. Mr. Rolfe seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

"SCORED AGAINST THE SOCIETY."—Mr. Donald McKinnell (divisional secretary) called attention to the attitude of the Pharmaceutical Society in regard to his complaint at the last meeting of the Northampton Association that the Society had taken no action on a letter from him about an unregistered man selling poisons in this district. The Society published a denial of his complaint after reading his speech. However, he wrote them on the matter, as a result of which they withdrew the denial. Still, he had no explanation why no action had been taken. Mr. North congratulated Mr. McKinnell on having scored against the Society. Mr. Ingle spoke of a recent case where a girl had brought a prescription to his shop which included laudanum and paregoric. The Chairman thought the Society had been remiss; so had the Divisional Secretary in not writing them again asking if they intended doing anything. Mr. Donald McKinnell did not agree, and maintained that the Society was very remiss in not taking action.

COPIES OF PRESCRIPTIONS.—Mr. North raised the point as to whether it was correct to accede to applications for copies of prescriptions. He recently received an application from a gentleman at Chester for a copy of one of his customer's prescriptions. To this he replied that it was against the rules of his establishment to give prescriptions away. He received a letter back stating that the writer had never heard of such conduct, and if he did not receive the copy of the prescription by return of post he should communicate with his (Mr. North's) customer. Mr. North did not answer that letter, but a few days later received a letter from the customer in question asking for a copy of the same prescription on behalf of a friend. Mr. North said he again replied as on the first letter. The Chairman said he also never gave copies of prescriptions except in very exceptional circumstances, and unless it was the physician's desire. Mr. Flinton Harris remarked that this also was the rule in Mr. Kirby's shop. The Chairman said he was convinced that the doctors would be on the side of the chemists in this matter; they did not like their prescriptions hawked about. Indeed, some objected to the prescription being dispensed more than two or three times altogether. The matter then dropped.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

A MEETING was held at 73 Newman Street, W., on December 14. Sixteen members and visitors were present. Mr. R. E. Lownsbrough took the chair in the absence of the President, who had met with a slight cycle accident.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS.—Mr. Clark, the Recorder in pharmacy, described a simple method of reducing 90 per cent. alcohol without the use of tables or calculations. If 9 oz. of 30-per-cent. spirit be required take 3 oz. of 90-per-cent. alcohol and add water to 9 oz. For 40-per-cent. spirit take 4 oz. of the 90-per-cent.; for 50 per cent. 5 oz., and so on, making up with water to 9 oz. after contraction in each case. Mr. Lownsbrough mentioned the case of a medical man who asked for and obtained 20 minims of liq. strychnin. as a pick-me-up, and apparently survived. Mr. Morley Taylor was asked one day for a 5-minim chlorodyne pill, and he improvised the following formula, which he described as "a conscience salve":

Chloral hydrat. ...	...	gr. ss.
Morphin. hydrochlor. ...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Ol. menth. pip. ...	...	m $\frac{1}{2}$.
Pulv. glycyrrh. ...	...	q.s.

TWENTIETH-CENTURY PRACTICE IN PHARMACY.—This was the title of a lecturette by Mr. Morley Taylor. As his text he took the following prescriptions from his books, two of 1851 and two of 1905:

1851.		1851.
Ammon. sesquicarb. ...	℥ss.	Pil. rhei co. ... gr. iij.
Tr. cardam. co. ...	℥v.	Ext. hyoscyami ... gr. j.
Conf. aromat. ...	℥iv.	Sod. carb. exsicc. ... gr. ss.
Acid. hydrocyan. dil. ...	℥xxx	Ft. pil j. mitte vj.
Syr. zingib. ...	℥ss.	j omni nocte sumend. si opus sit.
Aq. cinnamomi ad ...	℥viij.	
M. Ft mist. cujus sumat coch. mag. duo quarto quaque hora.		

1905.		1905.
Mist. pepsin. co. (Blank) ...	℥iss.	Orphol. ... gr. x.
Aquam ad... ...	℥vj.	Mitte vj. in cachet.
Fit. mist.		One every night.

A twelfth part three times a day after meals.

These, he said, were fairly typical of their times. The first pair were written in the days of drugs, lancets, and leeches. In all probability they were good medicines in 1751, and would be in 1951. Their writer showed a good knowledge of drugs and of Latin directions, while in the second prescription the ordering of sod. carb. exsicc. is a neat point only to be learned in dispensing. They contain only well-known drugs, and the patient had faith in his physician. He can get them compounded anywhere. The 1905 prescriptions, on the other hand, are (in Mr. Taylor's opinion) a cloak for lack of knowledge, and an insult to the dispenser. At the present day there is a considerable disinclination to the use of drugs on the part of many physicians, and a decided ignorance of prescribing, which permits them to make use of synthetics. In consequence there are, he said, many things in the B.P. which are utterly unnecessary for shelf-bottles, such as acet. ipecac., ext. jalap., ext. krameria, ferrum tartaratum, liq. cuspar., liq. ferri acet., oxymel, pulv. elaterin co., pulv. kino co., pulv. opii co., syr. calc. lactophosph., syr. hemidesmi, syr. ros., tr. aloes, tr. asafetida, tr. croci, tr. tolutan., all the trochisci, salicylate of bismuth and vin antimon. Analgesics, hypnotics, or uric-acid solvents represent nearly all modern prescribing. Originally these preparations were an advance in pharmacy. He could appreciate doctors being struck with a palatable and not unsightly solution of bismuth. These things are not inelegant, but they are overdone. Chocolate preparations will soon be put up in boxes with pink ribbons. Mr. Taylor referred to the use of serums in modern treatment, which, he said, are obtained by the consultant but never used by the ordinary practitioner. [London practice is here referred to.—Ed.] To replace the legitimate pharmacy which is being lost to the majority of chemists by modern tendencies Mr. Taylor advocated the development of the professional side-lines, clinical analysis, bacteriology, photography, and optics, which offer scope not only for the scientific side of the chemist's training, but for his personal influence.—In the discussion on this paper Mr. Lownsbrough expressed the opinion that Mr. Taylor was hardly

fair in his comparison of times past and present. Mr. Britton was disappointed at the lack in the paper of a suggestion for a practical remedy; but Mr. Garsed was convinced that there is no drastic remedy, and Mr. Clark said that education is the chemist's only salvation, if there is one.

Before the meeting broke up a vote of condolence with the family of the late Mr. Watson-Will was passed, appreciative reference being made to the loss which pharmacy has sustained by his death.

Liverpool Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held on Thursday evening, December 14, at the Royal Institution, the President, Mr. Prosper H. Marsden, F.C.S., being in the chair. The first paper read was one by Mr. W. H. Lenton on

THE ANALYSIS OF POWDERED EXTRACT OF NUX VOMICA.

Bird's process is excellent for solid and liquid extracts, but for the powder the author finds the following better:

Powdered extract of nux vomica	2 grams
Ether (.720) ...	10 c.c.
Chloroform ...	10 c.c.
Alcohol, 90 per cent. ...	5 c.c.
Strong solution of ammonia ...	3 c.c.
Distilled water ...	5 c.c.

Place the ether and chloroform in a dry separator and add the powder, then the alcohol and ammonia and shake well. Finally add the water and shake vigorously for about a minute: allow to separate, and draw off the ether-chloroform layer into another separator, and agitate well with 5 c.c. of solution of ammonium carbonate (1 in 10). Separate and repeat with another 5 c.c. of solution of ammonium carbonate, draw off the washed ether-chloroform layer into a clean separator, and preserve the two wash liquors separately for subsequent washings. To the alkaline mother-liquor add ether and chloroform, 10 c.c. of each, agitating and separating as before, and washing the ether-chloroform solution with the reserved wash-liquors. Repeat the extraction and washings a third time. Extract the mixed ether-chloroform solutions and proceed as usual for strychnine determinations.

The process is rapid, as the separations take place very readily. Results taken from Messrs. Stafford Allen & Sons' laboratory book:

Ext. No. 1: 6.54, 6.56, and 6.56 per cent. strychnine.
No. 2: 4.93 and 4.95 per cent. strychnine.

Bird's method of precipitation is very convenient and reliable, but the new U.S.P. nitric-acid method of separation is erratic. Mr. Lenton invited an expression of opinion on Howard's suggestion to conduct the separation with a small amount of nitric acid at 0° C.

Mr. Martin mentioned that he had carried out the process given for his own information, and found it to be a good one. Mr. A. C. Abraham and Dr. Symes also spoke, chiefly on the vote of thanks, and Mr. R. C. Cowley thought the alcohol is likely to be a disturbing factor in retaining a certain amount of the alkaloid in the solution.

The President then called on Mr. A. C. Abraham for his note on

OXYMEL SCILLE,

which is printed on p. 984. During the reading of his paper Mr. Abraham showed various samples, as mentioned therein.

The President, Mr. J. T. Hornblower, Dr. Symes, and Mr. R. C. Cowley spoke in terms of praise of the paper. Mr. Cowley then read a paper on the quantitative analysis of mixtures of

ALKALINE CARBONATE AND BICARBONATE.

This was by Mr. J. P. Catford and himself. In this reference was made to methods involving the use of barium chloride. These are liable to yield erroneous results unless attention is paid to the proportion of barium chloride used, when excess of caustic alkali is employed, because in its presence sodium sulphate (if sulphuric acid is the titrating solution) reacts with barium carbonate, with formation of sodium carbonate. If volumetric hydrochloric acid be used in the process of titration a tendency to become alkaline occurs, due to slight solubility of BaCO₃ in CO₂Aq, unless the liquid contains barium chloride over and above that required for converting the caustic alkali into barium hydrate, in which case it is immaterial whether hydrochloric or sulphuric acid be used. Rapidity of manipulation is a necessary condition for accuracy. If it be desired to titrate mixed

carbonates, or carbonate and hydrate, without precipitating the CO_2 (i.e., omitting barium chloride), both the alkaline solution and the standard acid should not be stronger than decinormal. The method may be applied to determining the proportion of carbonate of ammonium in spt. sal volatile provided rosolic acid is used as the indicator. Each c.c. of decinormal acid = 0.096 gram of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$. The authors were thanked.

Western Chemists' Association

A MEETING of this Association was held at the Norfolk Square Hotel, London Street, Paddington, W., on December 20, the President (Mr. W. J. I. Philp) in the chair. There was a fair attendance, and Dr. W. Harrison Martindale read a series of

NOTES ON THE UNITED STATES PHARMACOPOEIA.

The aim of the paper, which was an interesting and instructive one, was to direct attention to the more important changes effected in the new book, to the fact that there are many drugs and chemicals in frequent use in this country which are now included in the U.S.P., but which have no place in the B.P., and to point out that there are a large number of drugs and preparations still retained in the U.S.P. which might have been omitted from the new edition without any great loss to the book. With regard to atomic weights, Dr. Martindale said the international standard with $\text{H} = 1$ was adopted with one slight exception—radium—but a great difficulty had since cropped up. The international figures for 1904 and 1905 were given in two columns with $\text{H} = 1$ and $\text{O} = 16$; but for 1906 the oxygen equivalents alone will stand, so the U.S.P. figures will be obsolete, so far as absolute accuracy is concerned, in relation to the international standard. With regard to temperature, he said, one would have thought 25°C . rather high for use in winter. He then reviewed the changes in nomenclature, the directions for making powders, and limits of impurity. The "purity rubrics" introduced are understood, he said, to be of considerable legal importance, but in one or two cases a standard for purity of a body is given, yet no method of assay is provided. Dr. Martindale then passed on to a general annotation of some of the more important drugs and chemicals in the U.S.P. Referring to the acetic extracts, he remarked that one's spirit-bill would be considerably reduced if the authorities here were content with acetic preparations. In the preparation of aqua hamamelidis the U.S.P. orders dried bark; the fresh leaves are not officially employed there, yet the B.P. directs the fresh leaves. Dr. Martindale has prepared the U.S.P. article, and he finds that in aroma and taste it does not compare very favourably with liquor hamamelidis "B.P." (which cannot be made in this country) obtained from an American house resident in London, as also with two American bottled proprietaries, so the Pharmacopœias of both nations seem to pander to trade interests. The emp. plumbi of the U.S.P., now made by precipitation of soap with lead acetate, is a more rapid and easy procedure than ours. Phenol liquidum, U.S., contains only 86.4 per cent. of absolute phenol, as against 90.9 of the B.P., which Dr. Martindale considers an improvement. He did not attempt to touch on standardisation, but proceeded to a consideration of the drugs and chemicals in frequent use in this country now in the U.S.P., but which are not in the B.P. In conclusion, he said, the work is undoubtedly a splendid compilation, but a little judicious pruning might have enhanced its value. On the table Dr. Martindale exhibited a selection of about 150 of the more important drugs, chemicals, and galenicals of the new United States Pharmacopœia.

DISCUSSION.

The President, in thanking Dr. Martindale for the care and trouble he had taken to interest them, said the new U.S.P. was a distinct advance on previous Pharmacopœias.

Mr. E. White said the work, generally, showed the advantage of its having been compiled by chemists themselves. He suggested that the time had come for an attempt to be made towards unifying the preparations of the B.P. and the U.S.P.

Mr. R. H. Parker agreed that uniformity in the two Pharmacopœias was most desirable.

Mr. Burton Middleton said the tests in the U.S.P. were, in his opinion, much in advance of the B.P. monographs.

Dr. Martindale having briefly replied, a number of new members were proposed and seconded for election.

Brighton Association of Pharmacy.

A MEETING of this Association was held at the A.B.C. Rooms, King's Road, Brighton, on December 14, Mr. W. H. Gibson, President, in the chair. Thirty-four members were present, among them being Messrs. W. W. Savage, J. Padwick, and R. A. Cripps, F.I.C. (Vice-Presidents), J. R. Gwatkin (Hon. Treasurer), C. A. Blamey (Hon. Secretary), C. E. Robinson and G. B. Savage (Assistant Hon. Secretaries), Councillors Milner Black and C. G. Yates, Messrs. C. S. Ashton, N. G. Beck, W. R. Cook, A. J. Franklin, A. Hall, J. K. Padwick, J. Plowright, C. T. Ward, J. Williamson, and L. Cameron.

LIBRARY.—Mr. C. S. Ashton gave a report on the library. Everything is now in working order, he said, and the library only wants using. Judging from the list of books this should prove of the greatest value and assistance to members themselves and their employés. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Ashton for his good work and also to the donors of books so spontaneously given.

BUYING CLUB REPORT.—This section shows good progress, and has proved of immense help to its members. The balance-sheet was received and adopted and ordered to be entered on the minutes. The new officers were appointed as follows: Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. S. Ashton; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. Hall; depôt manager, Mr. G. B. Savage. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring officers, Messrs. Savage, Robinson, and Cain, for the excellent manner in which they had carried out their duties.

PRESENTATION TO MR. SAVAGE.—The President then said their principal business that evening was to make a little presentation to Mr. W. W. Savage. In making the presentation, which consisted of an illuminated address (signed by fifty-eight of the chemists in Brighton and the district), a handsome walnut roll-top desk, and an armchair, Mr. Gibson gave an outline of the history of the Savage family. He reminded the members present that Mr. Savage's father, Mr. William Dawson Savage, was one of the founders of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1841, and he remained a member for fifty-three years. For twenty-eight years he was a member of the Council of the Brighton Association of Pharmacy, and during that time he did an enormous amount of valuable work. Mr. William Dawson Savage was also Vice-President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference for three years, and, although he had long since been removed from them, his good words were frequently quoted in the Council chamber. In addition, he was President of the Brighton Association for something like thirty years, from 1861 to 1893. With regard to Mr. W. W. Savage, he said that twelve years ago Mr. Savage assumed the duties of Secretary of the Brighton Association, and his ever kind and courteous attention to the members did much towards creating that fraternal regard and bond of union which existed between Brighton chemists. His wonderful energy, forethought, and capacity during the recent Pharmaceutical Conference were the admiration of all concerned, and conducted very largely to its unqualified success. Mr. Savage, in the course of his reply, paid tribute, in referring to the Conference gathering, to the zeal of his fellow-workers on the Committees, and especially to the great assistance he had received from Mr. C. G. Yates, his assistant secretary. Mr. J. Padwick, Mr. J. R. Gwatkin, and Mr. A. J. Franklin having spoken in eulogistic terms of Mr. Savage's work for the Association and the Conference, the company settled down to refreshments and a musical programme. Among the vocalists were Captain Trenance, Messrs. E. Beckworth, Hemsley, and Franklin, and Mr. C. S. Ashton gave a recitation. Copies of the new rules were handed to each member, and at the request of the Brighton Junior Pharmacy Club, notice was given of a lecture by Councillor H. M. Black on Wednesday, January 17, to which members of the senior Association were invited.

BRIGHTON JUNIOR PHARMACY CLUB.—The Hon. Secretaries of this club have issued a circular appealing either for subscriptions to clear off a deficit balance of 25/., or for a few specimens or books of a pharmaceutical nature, for the use of the club.

Leeds Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held at the Grand Central Hotel, Leeds, on December 14, the President, Mr. G. W. Worfolk (Ilkley), in the chair. The President said the meeting had been called to consider two subjects: (1) Is the Association in favour of the abolition or amendment of the Medicine-stamp Act? (2) Is it in favour of having a direct representative in Parliament? He pointed out that many trades have their representatives at Westminster, whose expenses are paid out of funds contributed for the purpose. A free expression of opinion was invited, and after discussion it was resolved—

That this Association suggests that the licence for the sale of patent and proprietary articles be increased to one guinea.

That representation in Parliament of pharmaceutical chemists and chemists and druggists is desirable.

The consideration of ways and means was adjourned.

Cheltenham Chemists' Association.

At a general meeting of this Association, held at the residence of the Secretary, on December 14, the President (Mr. William Barron) in the chair, the members were addressed by Dr. R. A. Affleck on "Diseases Originating from the Effect of Germs and Microbes." The lecturer, in an able and lucid manner, described the origin and nature of the various bacteria which so readily attack the human system, and, after defining the nature of various diseases, he proceeded to describe the modern classification of bacteria. He demonstrated the different forms they assume, the rapidity with which they multiply, and fully explained the manner in which they affect the system. The production and utility of antitoxins and sera were fully dealt with. After the conclusion of the lecture Dr. Affleck illustrated the most important organisms by means of a series of lantern-slides. The President, in proposing a vote of thanks to Dr. Affleck, alluded to the great importance with which modern pharmacists should regard the study of this subject. This was seconded by Mr. J. Stewart, and carried with great acclamation. A vote of thanks was also accorded to the Secretary for his hospitality in entertaining the company.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association.

THE opening meeting of the session took place on December 15 at 94 West Regent Street, Glasgow. There was a good attendance of members.

LEAVES AND LESSONS FROM OLD MINUTE-BOOKS.

The new President, Mr. J. Pinkerton Gilmour, with the minute-books as his basis, gave a racy, amusing, and instructive historical sketch of the successive Local Associations—the Glasgow Druggists' Early-closing Association (1854 to 1857), the Glasgow Druggists' Association (1857 to 1861), the Glasgow Chemists' and Druggists' Association (1862 onwards), then after an interregnum of the existing Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association. All the minutes of the various Associations had been preserved except one, which had gone amiss; but the desire was expressed by the meeting that the fact of its loss might be made known through the trade journals, in the hope that this might lead to its recovery. We give a few brief extracts from Mr. Gilmour's paper:

The pioneer Association was founded in 1854 for the express purpose of securing "shorter hours." Even at the outset, however, the now painfully familiar difficulties were encountered. There was the inevitable recusant in each district who "couldn't see his way" to fall into line with the rest; all the arts of appeal and persuasion were exercised in vain upon a contumacious chemist in the centre of the city. The suburban chemists also made trouble on the ground that the working classes in their neighbourhoods were compelled to be late shoppers. The tintinnabulations of the night-bell likewise sounded a note of discord which soon swelled into the death-knell of the movement.

The question of Sunday labour is much in evidence as a source of copious rhetoric at committee-meetings and on public platforms, on the occasions of the annual soiree. The iniquity of the peppermint-lozenge churchgoer is denounced vehemently, but no practical progress is made in curtailing this abuse.

Alluding to the price-list adopted by the Glasgow trade in 1870, which remained in operation for the succeeding ten years, Mr. Gilmour observed:

It is impossible to over-estimate the service which the price-list rendered in giving a professional status to the individual pharmacist, and by promoting goodwill between the members of the craft. Moreover, the moral effect on the public was excellent. Uniformity of prices created a sentiment of confidence in the customers which is seriously impaired or subverted under the existing chaos, in which charges are regulated only by the cupidity of the extortioner and the chicanery of the cash-cutter.

In 1893 Mr. J. Anderson Russell introduced his scheme for the better government of pharmacy, which comprised an initiatory vow of obligation, as a deterrent from misbehaviour, and a code of ethics enforced by disciplinary powers. . . . That Glasgow chemists can do constructive work is proved by their adoption of Mr. Russell's proposals, by their early appreciation of the territorial-representation doctrine, and, above all, by the discriminating and sedulous backing which they gave to Mr. Currie in his propaganda in aid of the measure which is now known as the Pharmacy Amendment Act, 1898.

In the course of an interesting discussion which followed Mr. Currie, Mr. Brodie, Mr. Walker, Mr. Moir, and Mr. Murchie added reminiscences of the early and later work of the Glasgow Associations.

THE AMALGAMATION NEGOTIATIONS.—Mr. Lennox, the Secretary, submitted the report of the deputation from the Pharmaceutical Association which had approached the Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Trade Association and submitted a proposal for the amalgamation of the two Associations. Everyone of the members present at the annual meeting of the Trade Association spoke in favour of some scheme of amalgamation being arranged. It was unanimously agreed to proceed with a scheme of amalgamation, the two executives being commissioned to carry out the arrangements and report to a joint meeting of both Associations to be held early in the new year.

A PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVE.—The President stated that in view of the General Election the question of representation of pharmacy in Parliament had come into prominence, and at the request of the Federation of Local Associations a public meeting of the two Glasgow Associations would be called early in the year to discuss the matter.

The President further stated that a circular letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society had been received also in connection with the approaching election, suggesting the appointment of a local committee to interview West of Scotland Parliamentary candidates to get their views on the Pharmacy Bill. The following were appointed to undertake this duty: Messrs. Currie (convenor), Gilmour, Moir, Murchie, Lambie, Craig, and Irvine.

Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association.

THE usual monthly meeting of this Association was held in Bournemouth on December 15. The chair was taken by the President (Mr. J. H. Williams), who was supported by Messrs. Reid, Bingham, Hardwick, Hornby, Haynes, Botham, W. Jones, Cumber, and Rose (Hon. Secretary).

"BOURNEMOUTH FORMULARY."—Mr. W. Jones read a short paper, introducing some new preparations which he had devised, and which it was suggested might be added to a future edition of the "Bournemouth Formulary." The paper included formulæ for, *inter alia*, lin. pini, lin. pini acet., liq. pepsin. aromat., elixir aletris co., emuls. ol. morrhue c. glycerophos., and emuls. petrol. c. glycerophos. Samples of these products were placed upon the table for inspection by members. At the close of the paper Mr. Hornby proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Jones for his eminently practical paper. He commented upon the excellent quality of the products submitted for inspection, and thought they would form a very useful addition to their "Formulary." Mr. Cumber seconded the vote of thanks, which was carried unanimously.

"TORQUAY FORMULARY."—The Secretary passed round for inspection a copy of a booklet bearing this title, and read letters that he had received from the Torquay Association, and also copies of correspondence which had been placed in his hands. After discussion, a sub-committee was formed to deal with the matter.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

AN evening meeting of the North British Branch was held on December 20 at 36 York Place, Edinburgh. Mr. D. B. Dott presided.

The CHAIRMAN, in introducing Mr. C. T. Bennett to read the first paper, said he only wished they had had a larger audience, as Mr. Bennett deserved. He mentioned that Mr. Bennett had taken the difficult degree of Bachelor of Science of the London University, and that without giving up any of his ordinary work, which he considered a great feat.

Mr. Bennett then read the paper on

SICILIAN ESSENTIAL OILS.

By John C. Umney, F.C.S., and C. T. Bennett, B.Sc.

He said the fact that it is only for a comparatively brief period of the year during which the oils of lemon, bergamot, and orange are prepared, and that for the preparation of terpeneless oils vacuum stills have been erected, has undoubtedly led some of the more enterprising and scientific of those handling the Sicilian peel oils to look about them for business to occupy their attention during the other periods of the year. One of these firms, Messrs. Santi de Pasquale et Figli, recently submitted to the authors samples of their products from plants specially cultivated, and to this the present paper refers.

Sicilian Peppermint Oil.—In the *C. & D.* of June 17, 1905, p. 948, two samples of this oil were described. These were now referred to in detail, and the analysis of a third sample distilled in July 1905, when the buds were first appearing, and rectified by distillation *in vacuo*. The figures were: Sp. gr. at 15°, 0.906; Opt. rot. (100 mn.), -21°; total menthol, 41.6 per cent.; free menthol, 36.9 per cent.; esters, 6.0 per cent.; solubility, 1 in 3 of 70-per-cent. alcohol. There is very little difference in the oil distilled in July 1904 and 1905, while that distilled in December 1901 contains a much larger proportion of esters (70.5 per cent.), and the amount of uncombined menthol is also higher.

Sicilian Origanum Oil.—A preliminary examination of a sample shows the following characteristics:

Sp. gr. ... 0.920.
Opt. rot. (100 mm.) ... Nil or very slightly lævogyre.
Phenols ... 44 per cent. (principally carvacrol).
Soluble in 2 volumes of 80-per-cent. alcohol, but not in 70-per-cent. 48 per cent. distilled below 220°.

The fact that the phenol contained in the oil is carvacrol indicates that the oil is a true origanum oil, and probably oil of *Origanum creticum*. This sample contained a far higher percentage of carvacrol than one the author had an opportunity of examining as distilled on behalf of the Government of Cyprus. The former had the following characteristics:

Sp. gr. ... 0.963.
Opt. rot. (100 mm.) ... Nil.
Carvacrol ... 81.5 per cent. by volume.
12 per cent. distilled water below 220° C.
Soluble in 2 volumes of 70-per-cent. alcohol.

The following table gives briefly the characters of other origanum oils:

—	Sp. gr.	Opt. rotation.	Carvacrol
Trieste origanum oil, probably derived from <i>Origanum hericum</i>	0.940-0.980	Slightly lævogyre	60 to 85 %
Smyrna origanum oil, from <i>Origanum smyrnæum</i>	0.918-0.945	-3° to -12°	25 to 60
French thyme oil, derived from <i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	0.905-0.920	—	—
Spanish thyme oil, origin doubtful	0.920-0.950	—	50 to 70

The French thyme oil contains from 20 to 35 per cent. thymol (occasionally higher), and is soluble in two volumes of 80 per cent. alcohol; while the Spanish oil contains no

thymol, and is soluble in three volumes of 70 per cent. alcohol. Rectified French oils frequently contain added turpentine.

Geranium Oil.—Distilled from plants grown on dry soil, as it has been found that, although the yield is smaller from plants grown on non-irrigated land, the resulting oil is very much finer. The sample is green in colour and of very pleasant odour. The yield was only 0.07 per cent.; hence the oil would be extremely costly. It was too dark for determining the optical rotation, but the first 80 per cent. distilled had a rotation of -11°. The green colour is retained in a high-boiling fraction, and is under investigation. The principal characters of the oil are: Sp. gr., 0.894; esters, 35.6 per cent. calculated as geranyltylgate; total geraniol, 71.9 per cent.; soluble in two volumes of 80 per cent. alcohol, but not in 70 per cent. The characters of the more common geranium oils are:

	French	Algerian	Reunion	Spanish
Sp. gr. ...	.897 to .905	.892 to .900	.889 to .895	.897
Opt. rot. ...	-7 to -9	-6 to -10	-6 to -10	-10 to -11
Esters ...	25% to 28%	19% to 29%	27% to 33%	27% to 33%
Alcohols ...	70% to 75%	75%	80%	70%

Constituents.—Geraniol, citronellol (more in Reunion oil), linalol (2), tiglic, valerician, butyric and acetic acids. The preliminary examination of the sample indicates that the esters are those usually found in the oil, principally those of tiglic acid. It is extremely unlikely that Sicilian oil will be able to compete with the oils now being so extensively distilled in the Isle of Reunion.

Oil of Pennyroyal.—Experiments are being made with the cultivation of pennyroyal in Sicily, but preliminary distillations have been made of the herb growing wild. The oil examined is highly rectified. The plant is *Mentha pulegium*. In odour and other respects the oil does not appear to differ from French and Spanish pennyroyal oils, or to any extent from the American so-called pennyroyal or Hedeoma oil. The oil examined had sp. gr. 0.927; opt. rot., +35°; pulegone, 75 per cent. (distilling between 212° and 220°; soluble in two volumes of 70 per cent. alcohol. There is a fair prospect of competition in this oil with others.

Oil of Lemon-leaves.—Distilled from the leaves of the lemon-tree. Possesses a very agreeable odour. It is widely different from the oil of petitgrain, and contains a very large proportion of citral. Sp. gr. 0.873; opt. rot., +26°; esters, 9.4 per cent.; total acetylisable constituents, 38.9 per cent.; aldehyde—principally citral, 29 per cent. It commences to distil at about 175°, 30 per cent. passing over between 175° and 180°—probably limonene. The question arises as to whether this might not form a competitive source of citral. If the leaf oil could be produced at something approximating three or four times even the cost of the oil from the peel, it might enter into competition with lemon-grass oil.

Oil of Nepeta.—The authors are not yet able to connect the oil sent under this title with any hitherto examined oil of nepeta. It has the following characteristics: Sp. gr., 0.927; opt. rot., +120; soluble in 2 volumes of 70 per cent. alcohol. Total alcohols calculated as menthyl, 22.2 per cent.; esters, calculated as menthyl acetate, 3.3 per cent. A small proportion of ketone (menthone or pulegone). The American cat-mint is stated to be highly alluring to cats, whilst the ground ivy is stated in old works on *Materia Medica* to be used as a bitter aromatic in place of hops.

DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN and Dr. COULL spoke of the very interesting character of the paper, but said that it was of too technical a character to be discussed except by experts in essential oils.

Mr. BOA said that although the paper is technical the information Mr. Bennett had given them in regard to these oils is very interesting, and to many of them would be extremely useful. Judging from the whiff he had, some of the oils are very fine. The December 1904 and July 1905 peppermint oil appeared to him to be almost unusually

pungent, and the flavour seemed to be not rank but good. Origanum oils, except in certain directions, are not very much used, and perhaps what Mr. Bennett had told them would probably clear up some of the mystery which has always surrounded these oils. It would, he fancied, be very difficult to find anyone who could tell what origanum oil is, and if one refers to some of the text-books most familiar to students the information given is practically *nil*. The specimen of geranium oil is particularly fine, and the musty whiff which often accompanies commercial geranium oil is agreeably absent. It is superior to Reunion oil for perfumery. It occurred to him that it would harmonise very well with lavender-water.

Mr. GLASS said it struck him that the yield of total menthol in the second crop of peppermint is very high, and he asked if there is any explanation for that. He thought the 1904 specimen much superior to that of 1905: it had a fresh, full odour.

Mr. STEPHENSON asked why should they be dependent on Sicily, Algeria, and Spain when there are British colonies yielding plants of such fine flavour as he himself had found in Ceylon. Yet there is no one there to work or test them.

Mr. J. R. HILL said the work represented in the paper is of a kind that could only be done by experts of considerable experience. They all recognised the value of the work Mr. Bennett had done, and is doing, in this department. His analytical investigation of essential oils lets them see new ways of making them, and this is done to a considerable extent. After remarking upon the oils, Mr. Hill said the reason why Sicily is going into this industry in the way brought before them is because they have introduced the most up-to-date plant, and want to put it to full use. He hoped the study of the subject and the utilisation of the best plant would be introduced by the people of this Empire, and they would not need to fear competition.

Mr. BENNETT, in reply, said regarding the pungency of the peppermint oil, it seems to have rather increased as it matured, and the odour is rather stronger than it was at first. He could not offer an explanation of that: it might be that the odour has become volatilised and more permanent. He attributed the low yield of menthol in two of the specimens of peppermint oil to the increase of esters which are formed in the green parts of the plant. Both Mr. Umney and he have found that the more they work on these essential oils the more complicated the subject becomes.

Mr. JOSEPH TAIT, Ph.C., read a note on the following

INCOMPATIBLE QUININE MIXTURE.

Quininae sulphatis ...	...	...	gr. xvij.
Acid. sulphurici del. ...	...	...	3ij.
Potassii iodidi ...	...	...	3ij.
Aquam ad ...	...	...	3vj.

This mixture in a few hours throws down a reddish-brown precipitate which gradually changes into a brownish-black. Mr. Tait described the experiments made to ascertain why this happens. First, he proved that the sulphuric acid contains a trace of a nitrogen acid; but this did not explain the liberation of iodine from potassium iodide, because a sulphuric acid proved to be free from nitric acid, liberated iodine from the commercial iodide. He then found that this iodide contains a trace of iodate, but iodide, free from iodate, also furnished the incompatible mixture. Finally, he found that if oxygen-free distilled water is used in dispensing the mixture, it remains clear for a considerable time. In the course of his experiments the author examined eight commercial samples of "pure potassium iodide," and only two gave no coloration on the addition of starch and tartaric acid. One of the two, labelled "extra pure," was exposed to the air for two days. It was then deliquesced, and its solution at once gave a distinct blue with starch and tartaric acid. Seven samples supplied as pure sulphuric acid were examined, and all but one indicated traces of nitrogen acids with Lunge's test. All the samples but one gave indication of a trace of iron.

DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN congratulated Mr. Tait on his first paper laid before the Society.

Mr. LUNAN endorsed the Chairman's remark, and spoke of the thorough way in which Mr. Tait treated the subject.

Mr. CLAUD HENRY said he could not agree that it is the duty of the pharmacist to add hypophosphite to this mixture. What should be done was to take the prescription to the doctor and ask him to add something.

Mr. BOA said Mr. Henry deserved a place on the Pharmacopœia Committee; he would support that admirable body in the way in which they avoid making use of anything that the ordinary pharmacist would find useful, such as hypophosphite. Most of them had taken advantage of it from time to time in some little difficulty, and they have almost come to regard it as a sort of corroboration of its usefulness that it is not officially recognised in the Pharmacopœia preparations.

Mr. HILLS also commented upon the paper, and read the others on the agenda.

VEGETABLE WAX FOUND ON THE SHETLAND COAST

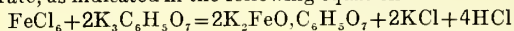
was the subject of a note contributed by Mr. John Lothian, Ph.C., Glasgow. It described a block of waxy substance, weighing about 1 lb., which was found on the sea-beach at Hamnavoe, Burra (Shetland). It was supposed to be ambergris, but a rough determination indicated too high a specific gravity and melting-point. Mr. E. H. Holmes identified it as Carnauba wax, and this has been confirmed by the author, who added some particulars about this wax.

FERRIC CHLORIDE IN MIXTURES

was the title of a note contributed by Mr. Wm. Duncan, Ph.C., F.C.S. A prescription had been given him as a neat method of overcoming the incompatibility of ferric chloride with readily oxidisable bodies, such as alkali iodides, and with the suggestion that some experiments might be made to explain the *rationale* of the method. The prescription was as follows:

Potassii iodidi ...	...	...	3ij.
Tr. ferri perchlor. ...	...	...	3ij.
Potassii citratis ...	...	...	3ij.
Aquam ad ...	...	...	3vj.

If the mixture be made by adding the iodide to the dissolved potassium citrate and tincture, a yellowish-green solution is obtained, quite destitute of free iodine, and remaining so for months at least. With the exception of a slight blue coloration with potassium ferrocyanide the mixture gives none of the usual reactions for ferrous or ferric iron, showing that the potassium citrate has not merely a reducing effect, but has completely altered the nature of the iron. A solution of ferric citrate was saturated with potassium hydroxide, and it was found that the quantity required corresponded to the formation of a salt having the formula $K_2FeO_4 \cdot C_6H_5O_7$, which is a salt capable of "scaling," like the official iron and ammonium citrate. It appears probable that the potassium citrate reacts with the ferric chloride to form potassium chloride and potassium ferricitrate, as indicated in the following equation:



The hydrochloric acid, liberated, reacts with the excess of citrate, setting free some citric acid. The compatibility of the mixture may thus be explained on the assumption that the oxidising properties of the ferric chloride are no longer present, as the ferric chloride is entirely changed by the excess of potassium citrate. The mixture in reality is a combination of a "scale" preparation, potassium ferricitrate with potassium iodide.

STRYCHNINE FORMATE.

A specimen of this salt was exhibited by Mr. Alexander, chief dispenser at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. Referring to it Mr. George LUNAN said he had prepared strychnine formate, but he dried it and found that the weight was reduced from 135 to 124 grams. He therefore thought the formula given by Mr. Alexander, which showed no water of crystallisation, could not be correct, and that the salt probably contains about two molecules. The CHAIRMAN said he had no knowledge of this strychnine salt, but he doubted very much if it was water-free. The whole of the water would not be driven off by the heat of a water-bath. In respect to its therapeutic value, Professor Marshall's remarks in his opening address as to multiplication of remedies applied, and he did not think that the acid portion of the salt is likely to have any value. This was all the business, and the Chairman wished all present a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

Men of the Moment.

MR. THOMAS LOUGH, M.P., the introducer of the Pharmacy Acts Amendment Bill, has, as was anticipated, been given office in the new Liberal Government. Mr. Lough has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to



MR. LOUGH.

Another Government selection which ought to give satisfaction to pharmacists is the appointment of Mr. Richard Winfrey, pharmaceutical chemist, Peterborough, as Private Secretary (unpaid) to the President of the Board of



MR. WINFREY.

[Photo. Elliott & Fry.]

agriculture, should be of inestimable value to the Board in coming to a decision in the matter. Mr. Winfrey was President of the Chemists' Assistants' Association in 1884, and in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of March 1884 (p. 127) we observe the trend of Mr. Winfrey's life-work. It is an account of the annual dinner of the C.A.A., and Professor Attfield was chairman; while Mr. Carteighe, "as representing the Pharmaceutical Society, and especially the Board of Examiners," had made a speech. The "President of the Association, Mr. Richard Winfrey," in retailing the doings of the Association—

defended the introduction into their discussions of matters not strictly pharmaceutical, as they formed an encouragement for the junior members to exercise the art of speaking. He had himself suggested the subject of "The Coming Democracy," which was of a political character. In his opinion they should know something of the national events that were taking place.

In like manner at a subsequent meeting in October of the same year (*C. & D.*, October 15, 1885, p. 555)—

The President dwelt at length on the double subject of shorter hours and more equal distribution of the gains of capital.

the Board of Education, and the status of the Pharmacy Bill has advanced in consequence. Pharmacists of every shade of political opinion will congratulate Mr. Lough (and themselves) on his admission to the Government, and we trust the stress of his duties in the cause of Education will not be so great as to overshadow the importance of pharmaceutical legislation. Mr. Lough is an Irishman, with all the brilliant qualities of his race. He has made money in tea. He is a founder of the London Reform Union, and is a founder and late joint Hon. Secretary of the Home Rule Union.

Mr. Winfrey forsook pharmacy twenty years ago. During his pharmaceutical career his Radical propensities were evident in the way in which he criticised Bloomsbury Square, at a period, too, when heterodoxy was even more heinous than it is now. Mr. Winfrey dared to criticise, and was looked at askance in consequence, and now the whirligig of Fate has placed him in a position in which he can be of infinite value to the future of pharmacy. The Bill regarding agricultural poisons, of which we heard so much a few years ago, has not yet been evolved, and the practical advice of Mr. Winfrey, who is an expert in both pharmacy and

Mr. Winfrey left the service of Messrs. John Bell & Co. and the practice of pharmacy in 1885, and plunged into national politics. From 1885 to 1887 he acted as honorary election agent to Mr. Halley Stewart in the Spalding Division. In 1887 he acquired his first newspaper, the "Spalding Guardian," and from that year onwards he acquired and built up newspaper properties throughout the Eastern Counties. All the time he has been an active Liberal politician. In 1891, 1892, and 1894 he was successful Liberal agent for the Hon. A. G. Brand in the Wisbech Division, and in 1895 he blossomed out as a Liberal candidate on his own account in South-west Norfolk. He fought it again in 1900, losing by sixty-six only, and he is prospective Liberal candidate at the coming General Election. He has also taken an interest in local affairs. During the time he resided at Spalding he became Vice-Chairman of the Holland County Council and a member of School Board. In 1894, when he moved for a year or two to his native town of Long Sutton, he became first chairman to the Urban District Council. He went to Peterborough on his marriage nine years ago, and he is now a member of the City Council and of the Peterborough Soke County Council, he is also on both Education Committees. He was the founder in 1897 of the Eastern Counties Liberal Federation, so that he has many and varied interests. He is fond of hunting and motoring.

The most-talked-of man in public affairs at the present moment is Mr. John Burns, who has been appointed President of the Local Government Board. It is gratifying to remember that the right hon. gentleman was one of the backers of the Pharmacy Bill when it was first introduced in 1903. It is a curious coincidence that Mr. John Burns was elected to the representation of Battersea on the retirement of the late Mr. Octavius Vaughan Morgan, one of the founders of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*. Mr. Burns has been a strong upholder of democratic principles in the councils of the nation. He also has strong views regarding the sale of poisons. Some years before the introduction of the Bill he made a speech in the House of Commons upon the necessity of exercising proper control over their sale. The directors of Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., in whose service Mr. John Burns worked as a boy, recently sent the right hon. gentleman a letter conveying the congratulations of the directors, staff, and workmen of the firm upon the well-deserved honour of his appointment. In his reply Mr. Burns said Price's was the first place in which he worked as a boy, and his interest in its prosperity and progress had ever been one of sympathy and regard.

Personalities.

MR. J. CUMMING, chemist and druggist, has been elected President of the Crewe Tradesmen's Association.

ALDERMAN R. SHORROCK, chemist and druggist, Market Street, has been elected President of the Darwen Tradesmen's Association.

MR. G. WESTON, chemist and druggist, of Parliament Street, Harrogate, has been re-elected a member of the Committee of the Harrogate Cricket Club. Mr. Weston is one of the club's best supporters.

At the Provincial Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of Gloucestershire and Herefordshire, held at the Masonic Hall, Gloucester, on Tuesday, December 19, Bro. Harry R. Smith, chemist, Dursley, was appointed Provincial Grand Junior Deacon.

MRS. RICHARD BREMIDGE, widow of a former M.P., who died on December 15, in her 105th year, was related by marriage to the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society. Her husband was a cousin of the late Mr. Elias Bremridge, who named his son after him.

MRS. WATSON-WILL desires to thank the many friends of her late husband for the kindly expressions of sympathy she has received from them. A large number of beautiful floral tributes of respect were received, and these also Mrs. Watson-Will gratefully acknowledges.

MR. OLDFIELD (Messrs. Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.) hopes that his business friends will kindly accept this mode of returning thanks for many kind inquiries and also for their sympathy in his recent loss through the death of his son, as the letters received are too numerous to make personal reply to.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

The Apothecaries' Assistants' Backers

have had a run for their money, and it may be hoped they are now convinced that, in classic phrase, they have put their money on the wrong horse. Their contention that they come within the exemption of Section 16 of the Pharmacy Act conceded to "legally qualified apothecaries" was never alarming to anyone who could read English without prejudice, but it looks peculiarly puerile when set down in cold type and in formal language. Judge Emden listened carefully to all that could be said for it, but in the end he charged for his patience not only by imposing costs on the higher scale, but also by adding a few emphatic *obiter dicta* on the urgent necessity of adapting the law which applies to the one man to the one-man company also. His Honour was probably somewhat encouraged in his evidently strong opinion of the need of an amending Pharmacy Act by the irrelevant but important incident of the laudanum represented by the label only, which was well exposed by Mr. Glyn-Jones, assisted by the defendant's own evident satisfaction with this policy of caution. [Mr. Stuart Bevan represented defendant.]

The Trade Statistics

last published reveal the interesting fact that the turnover of imports into and exports out of the United Kingdom has increased during the past eleven months by almost the exact equivalent of one pound for every man, woman, and baby throughout the land, presuming that all shared equally. Unless the strictly home trade has been curiously the reverse of that done with foreign countries, trade must be now in a much better condition than it was a year ago, and it is gratifying to find that the Board of Trade record of the unemployed in November confirms this anticipation by indicating a notable improvement. An additional pound's worth of goods imported means considerably more than the same amount when it reaches the consumer—that is to say, it means a much larger amount spent by the public or paid in wages. Take *cascara sagrada*, for example, and calculate what a pound's worth of that becomes priced at when it is ultimately sold in the form of compressed tablets.

Label Rights

are discussed in last week's "Law Times" in the form of a rather sharp criticism of the recent decision of the House of Lords in the action of *Schweppe v. Gibbons*. The famous mineral-water firm have for a number of years placed over the corks of their bottles a little oblong label with white letters, "Schweppe's Soda Water," on a brown ground and a red disc in the centre, on which is represented their trade-mark, a fountain. The defendant used a similar label, but with her own name quite distinct in the place of that of Schweppe, and with quite a different device on the red disc. Clearly no protectable part of the label was infringed, but as clearly the general effect was imitated. The Lord Chancellor and his colleagues said no human being could look at the two labels and be deceived, and their judgment was adverse to Messrs. Schweppe's claim. The "Law Times," quoting from Lord Macnaghten in another case, says: "This is not using a label fairly." Customers do not, as a fact, examine the two articles side by side in this way. Further, it is pointed out that in similar cases, which are cited, the Courts have taken a distinctly different view; and, lastly, it is alleged that a judgment of this character will

have the effect of discouraging litigation. No Court of Justice or anybody else ought to be influenced by this last consideration, but to

Traders who Use Labels

the rest of the argument appeals most forcibly. In the first place, they may reasonably ask for consistency in the judgments; and, secondly, they may fairly claim protection against dishonest attempts to trade on the reputation they have built up. But this latter claim is where the pinch comes. It may very easily be pressed too far. Suppose, for instance, Messrs. Schweppe had invented the egg-shaped bottle itself for soda-water. They might have patented it, and if they had done so they would have got protection in its use for fourteen years. If, however, they had not patented it, but could have satisfied the Courts that anyone else who adopted a similar bottle was trading on the reputation they had made, they would have obtained eternal protection, and would have seriously inconvenienced the world. But the case for the bottle would have been at least as strong as is that for the label. Note, again, the judgment of the Supreme Court of Cape Colony in regard to pink pills reported last week. Everything that can be said for Messrs. Schweppe's label may be said for the firm who first described their pills as pink. It was said at the Cape, and now, according to the judgment, no one in the Colony may sell as pink pills any other pills than those of this particular make. Is not such a result a serious danger? The statute law declares what may be monopolised, and in ordinary cases manufacturers must be satisfied with that measure of protection.

The Descendant of the Borgias

who, according to the interesting story related in last week's French correspondence, burned the famous old family prescription for the treatment of enemies some fifty years ago, lest it might fall into bad hands, perhaps alarmed himself unnecessarily. No one doubts that the poison of the Borgias, like that of Toffaun, Brinvilliers, La Voisin, and others, and that of which the powder of succession and various powders of jealousy, when they were effective, were composed, was always arsenic concocted in some professedly mysterious fashion. The real secret consisted simply in administering it in such small doses as would not betray the criminal by a too sudden success. The Marchioness of Brinvilliers took more than six months to dispose of her father, nursing him tenderly all the time. She had acquired her skill by experimenting on patients in a hospital where she was looked upon as a ministering angel. The Marchioness got the poison from her lover, St. Croix, who had been taught how to employ it by an Italian named Exili, and the medical report at her trial declared that "it defied all the tests which the art of the physician could apply to it. It floated on water, and rendered that element obedient to it. Fire could not destroy it, but converted it into a tasteless and harmless substance. It concealed itself with such subtlety in the animal organs that it could not be detected; it left them healthy and sound, but was itself a source of death." Reports of this kind fed the mystery and encouraged the demand.

The Opticians

are evidently in earnest about their Bill, and if it be true that they have induced Lord Goschen to introduce it, they are in luck. But what do they want 1,200*l.* for? All the expenses connected with a Bill after the first reading are national, and even lawyers vote or criticise without charge in Parliament.

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Editorial Comments.

A Contribution to Simplicity.

THE Divisional Court of King's Bench on Tuesday reversed the judgment of the Leeds Magistrate, which ruled that the sale to an unknown person of Rankin's ointment, a preparation for destroying vermin in the head, is an infringement of Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act. The High Court's decision was not arrived at without hesitation, and representatives of the trade in court were inclined to say afterwards, "We don't know where we are," but we think that on reflection the decision will be found exceedingly helpful to all concerned in the sale of poisons, and not less to the Pharmaceutical Society as the administrative body. It simplifies the procedure of the Council of the Society in respect to any effort to strengthen the Poisons Schedule, by clearing the way of uncertainties which have gathered through interpretations of Sections 1 and 15 being read into Section 17. This week's decision embodies several points, but there need be no hesitation in putting as first in importance the Lord Chief Justice's declaration that the decisions in

The Piper and Armson Cases

were solely for the purposes of Sections 1 and 15 so far as the sale of poisons by unauthorised persons is concerned, and do not break down the distinction between the two parts of the Schedule. On this point their Lordships did not directly deal in their judgment, but the declaration was in the first words said by the Lord Chief Justice when the hearing was resumed on Tuesday. The importance of the ruling lies in the fact that the Piper and Armson cases, if read into Section 17, (1) make a jumble of the Poison Schedule, and (2) were regarded as a source of danger to the appellant—they were not mentioned by the defence in either of the courts below, reliance being placed rather upon the distinction in toxic power between the poisons in the two parts of the Schedule. If the High Court had decided to the contrary, the following Part 2 poisons would have required to be treated as in Part 1—viz. :

The tincture and all liquid vesicating preparations of cantharides.

Preparations of cocaine.

Preparations of corrosive sublimate.

Preparations of morphine.

Besides, it might have been possible to bring within the conditions of Part 1 preparations of natural drugs and other preparations containing constituents covered by Part 1, such as antimonial wine and tincture of cocculus indicus. As matters now stand, we have these important deductions :

1. No person may sell or keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding articles containing the poisons mentioned in Schedule A of the Act and since added to it under the provisions of Section 2.

2. The persons authorised to sell poisons within the meaning of the Act (i.e., in Schedule A) must, in selling or dispensing, follow the regulations of Section 17 as regards the articles specified in Parts 1 and 2 of Schedule A.

The first deduction arises from the Armson decision, and applies to all the poisons in the Schedule subject to *de*

minimis non curat lex. The second deduction arises from *Brown v. Leggett*, and we think it may fairly be regarded as meaning that the qualification of the retailer is a sufficient safeguard (without the poison-label) in respect to the sale of articles (*e.g.*, antimonial wine and spirit of chloroform) not scheduled by such an inclusive term as "and its preparations." If this deduction is supported, as we think it is by the qualification context of the Act, which may be regarded as a modern recognition of the old principle of qualification laid down as early as 1785 in the Medicine-stamp Act, this week's decision will certainly be the most enlightening interpretation of pharmacy law there has been since 1868. We do not overlook the Lord Chief Justice's remark to the effect that "the fact that a poison named in the first part of the Schedule is mixed with another ingredient does not make it the less a sale of the poison," but his Lordship practically excluded decisive judgment on this point (so far as Section 17 is concerned) because it was not necessary for this case. We submit the deduction as a reasonable and practicable working basis in respect to a class of articles still left in doubt—*viz.* compounds of those scheduled in *puris naturalibus*, without reference to preparations thereof. There is a reason for this limitation in scheduling, and it appears to be supplied in the qualification of the vendor being sufficient for the public safety.

The Second Point

which the High Court has decided is that the Pharmaceutical Council acted quite within its powers when in 1869 it made, with the approval of the Privy Council, additions to the Poisons Schedule, including in Parts 1 and 2 certain preparations of substances which were already scheduled in Part 1. The Court emphatically declared that this is a matter in which the special knowledge of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society was recognised by the Legislature, and the Lord Chief Justice almost indignantly repelled the suggestion of the respondent's counsel that the Society acts in this matter in the interests of chemists. The Society has its power in order to protect the public, and has used it so discreetly that on several occasions we have had cause to complain that the Schedule has not been kept up to date. The High Court's declaration on this point, which we note with pleasure, ought to be of value to the Council of the Society. The third point in the decision which is worthy of comment was the fundamental part of the case—*viz.* :

The Sale of Vermin-killers.

In regard to this we may be excused a glance back, because the decision of the High Court upholds the argument of an Editorial article in the *CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of June 22, 1901. In our *Diary* for several years before that the Poisons Schedule printed was compiled from the Act and the Orders in Council, so that the entry as regards vermin-killers fell into Part 2. On June 17, 1901, a chemist in Stowmarket was prosecuted under Section 17 for selling a vermin-killer to an unknown person, and he explained that he had followed the Schedule as printed by us, but had after the sale observed that the Pharmaceutical Society's "Calendar" gave a schedule in which a vermin-killer entry occurred in Part 1. In our Editorial note we showed that vermin-killers had never been placed in Part 1, and in support of this said :

The very first opportunity the Legislature had of considering the matter—*viz.*, in the Sale of Poisons (Ireland) Act, passed in 1870, about seven months after the resolution referred to—vermin-killers were placed in Part 2 of the Schedule in these terms—

Every compound containing any of the poisons mentioned in this Schedule when prepared or sold for the destruction of vermin.

... It is undoubtedly regrettable that compounds of arsenic, strychnine, and other Part 1 poisons come into

Part 2 when prepared or sold for the destruction of vermin, but the wording of the resolution and of the Irish Act is specific on the point, and we merely re-state it.

Sir Edward Clarke used exactly the same argument before the High Court, and ultimately the Lord Chief Justice admitted that he could not get behind it, although he had some difficulty in reconciling this with the sale as vermin-killer of compounds of poisons actually named in Part 1: he instanced prussic acid and salt. We feel sure that every qualified chemist will sympathise with his Lordship's difficulty; but we do not hesitate to say that his Lordship's decision is as correct as it is final, and it need not endanger the safety of the public of Great Britain any more than that of the Irish people is endangered by an entirely similar provision being embodied in the 1870 Act. Moreover, the Pharmaceutical Council need no longer be of two minds in this matter of vermin-killers. Since we pointed out the true significance of the 1869 resolution the vermin-killer entry has been printed in the "Calendar" schedule thus :

Part 1	Part 2
[Names of articles]	[Names of articles]

Every compound containing a poison within the meaning of the Act when prepared or sold for the destruction of vermin.

This does not look as if it were in either part—"You pay your money (for the official information) and takes your choice." There will undoubtedly be a desire among chemists and on the part of the Pharmaceutical Council to maintain the practice which has been followed for many years of entering the sale of arsenic and strychnine mice-poisons in the poisons-book, but there may be difficulty in giving legal effect to this. In this connection we observe that the Poisons Committee, in its suggested alterations in Schedule A, excluded vermin-killers from Part 2, and had an entry under Part 1 thus :

Vermin Killers, containing poisons included in Part I.

In view of the Lord Chief Justice's remarks as to the competence of the Pharmaceutical Council, acting through its special knowledge, to add to the Schedule in accordance with the provisions of Section 2, it does not appear to us to be beyond the Council's powers to add such an entry as the above to Part 1, preferably, however, "Vermin-killers, compounded or prepared from poisons in Part 1." This suggestion is strengthened by the opinion of the Court that the Schedule is a classification of substances, and if that be so (as we have frequently contended of late), there is an omission from Part 1 of a class of substances—*viz.*, vermin-killers of a certain kind. To add them is the reasonable course, and will no doubt be considered by the Pharmaceutical Council.

The Camphor-industry.

SOME time ago the United States Government instructed their Consuls in Japan and Formosa to report on the camphor-industry, with the result that the Consul at Tamsui, Formosa, has written a comprehensive report in reply to a series of questions addressed to him by the State Department. The report is practically an historical review of the industry since the institution of the monopoly in August, 1899, and, while much of the matter is now ancient history, here and there some new and interesting facts are brought to light. The Consul was deputed to find out why crude camphor has been so scarce during the past two years and what is the outlook for the future. He attributes the scarcity

of camphor to lack of labour in the forests, which in Japan was due to the Russo-Japanese war and in Formosa to the war and the attacks of the natives, who have driven the workmen out of the camphor districts. The termination of hostilities has, however, relieved the situation somewhat, but the Consul (Mr. Fisher) does not look forward to the restoration of normal conditions before the end of 1906, although the Formosan Government are energetically at work putting down the native troubles. They have now a force of 2,000 police and workmen engaged in reclaiming from the savages in North Formosa an area of about 180 square miles containing valuable camphor-forests. The Government are also encouraging the opening of new districts in South Formosa. As regards the approximate shortage in the supply for the present year, this is placed at 2,400,000 lbs., and for 1906 the shortage is estimated to be between 1,000,000 lbs. and 1,500,000 lbs. Asked as to whether it is the intention of the Japanese Government to advance prices in the near future over what they were before the opening of the Russo-Japanese war, Mr. Fisher states that the Government will not give out any information regarding prices, but indirectly he has information that prices will not be advanced next year, although the pressing necessity for revenue might persuade the Government to do so. On the other hand, the significant statement is made that the only reason why such an advance may not be made is that the Government "does not wish to encourage too deep a research into chemistry for an artificial substitute." We have already pointed out that synthetic camphor is being produced in commercial quantities; but we are afraid that when normal conditions again prevail in Formosa and Japan (as undoubtedly they will), the synthetic product may be unable to meet the price of the natural. Celluloid-makers, as the chief users of camphor, will be interested to hear that the manufacture of that substance in Japan has been under consideration for some time, and eventually it will be carried out.

Discussing the conditions in Formosa, Mr. Fisher states that while the island has an advantage in cheap labour, the inadequate means of transporting the raw material from the forests is a great disadvantage, adding materially to the cost. Recent experiments in extracting camphor from leaves and twigs of the camphor-tree have shown that the drug can be economically produced, and the monopoly bureau intends to apply that method as soon as the trees planted a few years ago have reached their seventh year, but the amount produced in this manner will only be a small proportion of the total. Since Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. acted as the selling-agents for the Government, several important changes have been made, the chief one being in March 1903, when prices were to be regulated according to supply and demand. The old arrangement of maintaining the same prices for delivering at London, Berlin, and New York was also abolished, so that buyers in New York were allowed the advantage of the lower-freight rates to New York. The present contract will expire on March 31, 1906, but it will probably be renewed with Messrs. Samuel. Mr. Fisher supplies figures giving production and exportation from Formosa and Japan from 1900 to 1904, the feature of which is that the total exports last year showed a deficiency of 1,570,000 lbs. odd. The present scarcity dates from the latter part of 1903, when the stocks held by the selling-agent became exhausted, and from that time up to the present the demand for crude camphor was supplied from the immediate production, which this year has been considerably less than the estimates. Unless anything unforeseen happens, the outlook for a better supply of crude camphor next year is by no means hopeful.

A Christmas Recipe.

If you want a receipt for a dish pharmaceutical,
Get at the Root of the Square—if you can,
Slice off the whole pachydermatous cuticle,
Closely the inner integument scan;
Search for a Carteighe, a Young, or, like Hannibal,
Look for a Gifford pronouncing a ban,
Pick out a Cutter, a Leggett, a cannibal,
Seize an examiner "roasting his man";
Catch all the things bureaucratic and clerical,
Tie them all up with a mile of red tape,
Swoon on the Orators, calm or hysterical,
Bundle 'em up in an Inverness cape.
Grab all the particles thin and fragmentary,
So that no item's allowed to escape,
Look for a man with an air Parliamentary,
Fondly beguile him with eloquent jape.

Then

Take of these elements all that is usable,
Boil 'em all up in a No. 8 crucible,
Percolate several, macerate some,
And a chemist is found in the residu-um.

If you want a receipt for a Pharmacal Mystery,
Measure a gallon of cod-liver oil,
Get from each cod an account of its history,
Gather an analyst searching for spoil;
Send for a hog'shead of duty-free alcohol,
Search all the House for a Revenue Bill,
Winnow your drugs in a manner sepulchral,
Buy every tincture, and ointment, and pill;
Firmly insist on an absolute warranty,
Grumble and growl at the P.A.T.A.,
Clamour aloud for indefinite guaranty,
See that the Cutter does not have his way;
Pinch of an odorous spice of amenity
Purchased (at cost) from Apothecaries' Hall,
Sauce it with Rankin, and heterogeneity
Reaches completion, but savours of gall.

Then

Take of these elements all that's excusable,
Heat 'em all up in a platinum crucible,
Standardise carefully, work out the sum,
And a pharmacist lurks in the residu-um.

The Distilled-water Case.

We mentioned last week that proceedings have been instituted under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in respect to the sale of distilled water. The proceedings are by the St. Pancras authorities, not Islington as then stated.

Russia and Foreign Medicines.

We referred a few weeks ago to the exceedingly stringent conditions which are imposed upon the importation of foreign medicines into Russia, and the work which has been done by Mr. D. A. Ruffmann to have these modified. We now learn from a Russian contemporary that these efforts are not officially neglected, as the department of the Chief Medical Inspector, acting under instructions influenced by the American, Austrian, and French Embassies, is considering the question in all its bearings. No instructions have as yet been given to the British Embassy in St. Petersburg; it is not too late, but such instructions will not be given unless British manufacturers address Sir Edward Grey about it. This may be done either individually or collectively—the latter being perhaps the more weighty method. Chambers of Commerce might also take the matter up.

Photographic Prices.

The wholesale dealers in photographic goods are taking steps to ensure the more effective price-protection of their branded goods. Messrs. Houghtons, Ltd., are tackling the thorny subject of co-operative society bonuses, and state that they have for some time refused to supply co-operative stores with certain photographic goods. From January 1,

1906, this is to be extended to all proprietary goods. The step has been taken with the object of saving the dealer from unfair competition. Messrs. W. Butcher & Sons also announce that after January 1 "no discount, rebate, or bonus" is to be allowed off any of their proprietary articles, these terms to be printed on each invoice as a condition of purchase. Although co-operative stores are not mentioned directly, the word "bonus" covers the conditions of co-operative sales.

"The Year-book of Pharmacy"

for 1905, which has just been issued by the British Pharmaceutical Conference, contains a hundred pages less than the last volume, the difference being mainly due to a more condensed report of the proceedings and the omission of the tables of "useful information for pharmacists." The abstracts of papers given in the first part of the Year-book are as a rule well done. The abstract of Dr. Wade and Mr. Finnemore's paper on "Chlorethoform" is credited to the "Répertoire" after "Pharm. Rundschau," which seems a roundabout way of studying the proceedings of the Chemical Society of this country or referring to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, in which an important discussion took place on this subject. Among the "Practical Notes" there is an extraordinary recipe for perfumed paraffin cakes "for rubbing on cloth, clothes, and handkerchief"; the base of the article is "paraffin 1 oz., white petrolatum 2 oz.!" The book is published by J. & A. Churchill at 7s. 6d. Considering that many B.P.C. members believe that they get the value for their money without the book, the latter is a good Christmas gift.

The Irish Registrar-General's Report

just issued bears out Dr. McWalter's figures as to the prevalence of tuberculous diseases in Ireland. In England the death-rate from these diseases has fallen from 3.3 per 1,000 in 1864 to 1.7 per 1,000 in 1903, and while in Scotland the rate has fallen from 3.6 per 1,000 in 1864 to 2.1 per 1,000 in 1902, in Ireland the death-rate from all forms of tuberculous diseases has risen from 2.4 per 1,000 of the population in 1864 to 2.7 in 1902, 2.8 in 1903, and to 2.9 in 1904. The pulmonary form of the disease was the cause of 77.5 per cent. of the deaths from tuberculosis. During 1904 there were seventy-eight deaths from poison or poisonous gas, and when such poisons as coal-gas, ptomaines, alcohol, etc., are excluded the number of deaths from pharmaceutical poisons is surprisingly small. These are

Phosphorus (1), bleaching-liquid (1), ammonia (1), prussic acid (2), copper sulphate (1), carbolic acid (4), creosote (1), strychnine (2), aconite (1), aconite and laudanum or belladonna (2), belladonna (1), belladonna and chloroform (1), croton oil (1), opium and its tincture (9), eye-wash (1), liniment (1).

About twenty-three of these are deaths from scheduled poisons, and only ten are due to suicides, the rest being accident poisonings. The percentage of deaths from poisoning in a population of about four and a half millions is thus very low, and is good testimony to the protective efficacy and enforcement of the Pharmacy Acts (Ireland).

Mr. W. K. INGLIS, chemist and druggist, Delph, having come to loggerheads with the Post-office authorities, has been dismissed from his position as head of the Delph sub-post-office. Mr. Inglis, who has identified himself with departmental reforms for some years, explains the whole circumstances of his dismissal in a local paper. The members of the Oldham and district branch of the National Sub-Postmasters' Federation, on December 12, presented Mr. Inglis with a silver cake-dish "in recognition of his unselfish labours on behalf of sub-post-offices generally."

The Therapeutical Society.

AT a meeting of this Society held at the Apothecaries' Hall, Blackfriars, E.C., on December 19, with Sir Lauder Brunton in the chair, Mr. H. Wippell Gadd, F.C.S., read a paper on "The Chemistry and Pharmacy of *Viola odorata*." Mr. Gadd's paper was a recapitulation of his papers on this subject at the British Pharmaceutical Conference (*C. & D.*, July 29, p. 223) and at Gloucester (*C. & D.*, October 28, p. 695), with an account of some further experiments. Regarding the "liquor violæ glucosidi," which he had prepared and samples of which he distributed among the assembled therapeutists, he explained that it was a purified solution of the glucoside, containing only such substances as are soluble both in spirit and water. There is doubtless a natural ferment associated with the glucoside, and it had been suggested to him by Dr. J. A. Shaw-Mackenzie that any activity which violet-leaves may possess may be due to such a ferment. He (Mr. Gadd) is at present experimenting with the object of isolating a ferment from the leaves, but he has not yet obtained sufficiently definite results to justify any opinion being formed. Experiments such as those described at the B.P.C. meeting were then detailed.

In order to try and discover in what part of the plant the glucoside is most abundant, experiments were made on some stalks, separated from the leaves. From the dried stalks alone an infusion was made, which yielded an amount of glucoside equal to 2½ per cent. of the fresh stalks. From the dried leaves without the stalks an infusion was made, which yielded an amount of glucoside equal to 3.12 per cent. of glucoside. An examination was made of the roots, with a negative result; that is to say, no evidence of the presence of a glucoside could be obtained. The juice of a large quantity of leaves was expressed by hydraulic pressure, and was found to contain about 9 per cent. of glucoside, and this, multiplied by the amount of juice obtained, indicated that the juice contained practically all the glucoside present in the leaves. Experiments have been made with the object of isolating the glucoside, but so far without success. No precipitate was obtained on adding a saturated solution of sodium sulphate to the glucosidal solution. Experiments were made with ordinary blue-violet leaves, which had been cultivated in a garden for one or two years, and they yielded 3.2 per cent. of glucoside. White violets grown in the same garden yielded 4.64 per cent. Both of these were scented varieties. In the discussion which followed, several of the members of the Society gave their experience of the clinical use of violet-leaves in cancer, but none of the speakers had observed that the solution, used either locally, by mouth, or by injection, had had the slightest effect in retarding the action of the disease. One speaker said he had observed one case in which fomentations of the leaves had a marked effect in the alleviation of pain, but his experience was not supported, even so far as the anodyne properties were concerned, by any of his colleagues. Ultimately, Dr. French suggested that physiological experiments should be made with solutions of the leaves, and this was tacitly agreed to, Mr. Gadd being heartily thanked for bringing the matter before the Society.

The Chairman (Sir Lauder Brunton) did not make any remarks on the paper, as he explained privately that he was afraid the discussion on the second paper—a medical one—would be rather prolonged; but the following is a written statement of Sir Lauder's views on the question:

If the glucoside relieves pain, it will probably act like a great number of glucosides, as a local anæsthetic. These were tested in large numbers by Hoppe many years ago. The effect is most easily tested by putting a drop into the eye. This usually causes some smarting, and then local anæsthesia. If it has any local beneficial action on cancer besides this local anæsthetic action, it is most likely to be due to a ferment in the fresh leaves, possibly the same that decomposes the leaves on drying, so that they form a slimy mass on subsequent addition of water. This will be destroyed by too great heat in making a poultice or infusion. These ferments usually decompose peroxide of hydrogen, and on the addition of ozonic ether there is great evolution of oxygen.

Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

SANTAL PERLES.

IN the Chancery Division on Wednesday, December 20, before Mr. Justice Joyce, the case of *Robbins v. Bartlett Hooper & Co.* was mentioned. In this the plaintiff sought for an injunction to restrain the defendants from selling any capsules under the name of "Santal Perles" which are not manufactured by the plaintiff; further to restrain the defendants from selling such goods in wrappers which would induce the belief that they are of the plaintiff's manufacture, and to restrain the defendants from infringing plaintiff's copyright. The present motion was for an interim injunction. Mr. T. R. Hughes, K.C. (with him Mr. Sebastian), for the defendants, said he had arranged with counsel on the other side (Mr. Martelli) that the motion should stand over until January 19, 1906. His Lordship consented to the arrangement.

CLARKE'S AMMONIA.

IN the Chancery Division on Wednesday, December 20, in the case of the *Sunbeam Bleach Co. v. Clarke*, counsel for the plaintiffs moved for an order to commit Daniel Clarke to prison for a breach of an order of the Court. It may be remembered that the defendant sold his business to the plaintiffs, and, in spite of the fact, he went on describing his goods as "Clarke's ammonia." This matter has been frequently before the Court, and Mr. Justice Joyce made an order restraining defendant, which, however, he disobeyed and was committed to prison. He was released on an undertaking not to repeat the offence. Evidence was read to prove that he had done this.

The defendant appeared in person, and Mr. Justice Joyce, addressing him, said "What a perverse and obstinate man you are! Why do you do this?" The defendant denied that he had done anything amiss, but Mr. Justice Joyce talked sharply to him and made the order (defendant to pay the costs), but it would lie in the office until January 12. Before that the defendant, if he were wise, would submit and pay the costs.

The Pharmacy (Ireland) Act.

SELLING POISONS.

AT the Dungarvan (co. Waterford) Petty Sessions on December 16, before Mr. Wm. Orr, R.M. (presiding), Mr. Burke, R.M., Mr. P. McCarthy, J.P., Mr. Chas. Nugent-Humble, J.P., and Mr. Wm. Stack, J.P., the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland prosecuted Jas. V. Nevins for keeping open shop on October 4, 1905, for retailing and dispensing poisons within the meaning of the Poisons Act (to wit, "corrosive sublimate spirit poison"), from the Medical Hall, Main Street, Dungarvan, contrary to the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, Section 30, he not being properly qualified in that behalf according to law; and also with selling corrosive sublimate spirit poison from the Medical Hall on the same date.

Mr. Meeke, solicitor (representative of Messrs. Robinson, solicitors, Dublin), prosecuted on behalf of the Society, and Mr. J. F. Williams, solicitor, Dungarvan, defended.

Mr. Meeke asked Mr. Williams if he objected to the summonses being taken jointly.

Mr. Williams: I prefer to have them taken separately.

Mr. Meeke, in stating the case, said that Mr. Nevins, without any qualification whatever, opened a shop in Dungarvan, and on his notepaper described himself as a gold and silver medallist bacteriologist and analyst, and headed it "Medical Hall," Dungarvan. Some time in July last the Society received letters from various parties, stating that Mr. Nevins was compounding medicines and selling poisons. These letters, of course, were sent in the interests of public safety, and the Society decided to investigate the matter. In the month of July Mr. Prendergast paid a visit to the place—

Mr. Williams: I don't like to interrupt you, but the charges in this case deal with October 4, and I would ask you to confine yourself to that date.

Mr. Meeke: I am dealing with the facts.

Mr. Williams: You need not give us a history of Mr. Nevins.

Mr. Meeke: I submit that with regard to my friend's interruption—

Mr. Williams: If Mr. Meeke wished to deal with dates he should have inserted in the summons, "on October 4 and divers other days."

Mr. Meeke: I will ask their Worships to so amend the summons.

Mr. Williams: I came here to-day to meet a particular charge, and it would not be fair to ask me to go into matters concerning which I have not been instructed. I am quite willing to have the case adjourned, so that the summons may be amended.

Mr. Meeke: There is no necessity.

The Chairman: What is asked on behalf of the prosecution is to amend the summons, so that it may read "on October 4 and divers other days." We shall amend the summons as requested, and if there is evidence given concerning July and October which Mr. Williams is not prepared to meet at present, we shall adjourn until Mr. Williams consults his client.

Mr. Williams: I am quite prepared to do that.

Mr. Meeke said that in July Mr. Prendergast, the inspector, called at the shop, and purchased $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. corrosive sublimate, which was in a package labelled "Medical Hall, Main Street, Dungarvan," and marked "corrosive sublimate," with the word "Poison" in pencil written on the outside. Their Worships might not be aware of the killing-properties of corrosive sublimate. What was supplied to the inspector— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.—was sufficient to kill thirty or thirty-five persons. The poison was placed in an innocent-looking packet, and it looked as if it were merely an ordinary powder that one might give to children. Mr. Prendergast subsequently purchased $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of corrosive sublimate, and the Society then wrote, asking who was the proprietor of the Medical Hall, Dungarvan, to which Mr. Nevins replied that he was the owner and that Mr. Edward J. Henley was his manager, and that no prescriptions were compounded or dispensed. Mr. Meeke then quoted Sections 30 and 27 of the Pharmacy Act, 1875, and produced the registers of pharmaceutical chemists, chemists and druggists, and registered druggists, to show that Mr. Nevins' name did not appear in any of them.

Mr. Chas. Prendergast proved the purchases. He was supplied by Mr. Henley, an assistant. The corrosive sublimate spirit was sent to Mr. Jardin, analyst, Dublin.

Mr. Edward Henley, the next witness, said he was assistant in Mr. Nevins' shop. The place was opened at 8.30 A.M. and closed at 9 P.M., and witness was all day in the shop except when he might go on a message as far as the Post-office. He took his meals in the house. Mr. Nevins was in business about a month before witness went to him—that was in February last. Mr. Nevins never personally sold poisons; it was witness who did so. He did not know what Mr. Nevins' occupation was. Witness was a qualified druggist.

Mr. Meeke: We admit that.

Mr. Jardin, analyst, deposed that he analysed the contents of the bottle produced, and found it to contain 10 per cent. of corrosive sublimate—over $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Three grains were fatal, and there were 200 grains in the bottle.

Mr. Williams said that at the outset Mr. Meeke wanted the Bench to believe that the Medical Hall was under the control of Mr. Nevins—a man said to be ignorant of chemistry—but it now turned out that the control and management of the Hall is in the hands of Mr. Henley, who is a registered druggist. As a matter of fact, Mr. Nevins was qualified to practise in England, but not in Ireland, and he had testimonials from a dispensary in Bristol, where he had dispensed drugs and medicines for six years. Under Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act of 1890, if Mr. Nevins kept a duly registered druggist in his shop to attend customers he (Mr. Nevins) was entitled to be proprietor of the shop.

Mr. Meeke said that no one could keep a medical hall except a qualified practitioner or druggist, and Mr. Nevins was neither. He asked the Bench to impose a fine of 5*l.* in respect of each of the two summonses.

The Magistrates fined the defendant 5*l.* for keeping open shop and 5*l.* for selling poisons.

Merchandise-marks Act.**TARRAGONA PORT-WINE LABEL.**

AN application has been made at Worship Street for Mr. Cluer to grant a case for the High Court in the Tarragona port-wine label case to which we referred last week (p. 950). The Magistrate expressed his willingness to assist in getting the law as to trade-marks and labels defined.

REPUTED HALF-PINTS.

At the Boston Borough Police Court on December 15 the Talbot Herbal Remedies Co., Ltd., 33 West Street, Boston, were summoned for unlawfully exposing for sale cod-liver oil to which a certain false trade description was applied. Mr. Appleton, barrister, who appeared for the prosecution, said the alleged false trade description was that the bottles of cod-liver oil were described as being half-pint bottles—that was to say, containing half-a-pint of cod-liver oil—whereas, in fact, they did not contain half-a-pint or anything like that quantity. In the defendants' window were bottles of cod-liver oil and a large card containing the description "Norway's Best Cod-liver Oil. Torghattan brand. Half-pint bottles, 9d. This season's." Evidence was called in corroboration, including that of Charles Tenge, inspector of weights and measures, who said he had measured the bottles in question and found that they contained 6 oz. of oil instead of 10 oz. Mr. Schultess Young, who defended, said they were summoned as a company, and he submitted they could not be so summoned for a criminal offence. The summons had been served upon Mr. Talbot, he had a double defence to the charge. In the first place, he had the ordinary defence belonging to any person, that he was to be regarded as innocent until the contrary was proved, and in the second he had the defence that he had nothing to do with the placing of the card in the window. The card was put there by Mr. Davy, the manager of the shop, and Mr. Talbot gave him no instructions to put it there. Mr. Talbot did not live at Boston, and only came incidentally, once a week or once a fortnight. Unfortunately, Mr. Davy, in writing the card, omitted the word "reputed," but the responsibility for this could not rest with anybody but Mr. Davy.

Mr. C. H. Talbot, managing director of the defendant company, said in regard to the card (produced) he first saw it the day after he was served with the summons. He did not order the card to be put in the window. If he had seen the bottles and card in the window he should not have allowed them to remain there.

Mr. H. Davy said he was the manager for the defendant company at 33 West Street, Boston. He ordered the bottles of oil referred to from Messrs. Potter & Clarke, London. He wrote the card which appeared in the window with the bottles. Mr. Talbot did not give him instructions to do so. The words "half-pint, 9d." were a mistake. He omitted to put in the word "reputed." After hearing counsel, the Mayor said the Bench were unanimous for a conviction, and a fine of 5*l.* and 20*s.* costs was imposed.

Mr. Young asked the Bench to state a case, and was requested to make a written application.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.**CASSIA.**

At Darlington on December 19, Walter Willson, Ltd., of Newcastle, were summoned for selling cassia at their Darlington shop which contained 7.30 per cent. of sand, forming part of 10.30 per cent. of extraneous minerals found in the drug. For the defence it was urged that the cassia was bought by the defendants with a warranty, but they could not identify the particular tin of cassia as part of the consignment for which the warranty was given. In imposing a fine of 1*l.* and costs, the Bench promised to state a case for appeal if required.

MUSTARD.

At Ripley on December 18, before Messrs. J. B. Wheeler (presiding), H. Crossley, and Dr. M. Hooper, Charles M. Dyson, chemist and druggist, Church Street, Ripley, was summoned for selling mustard which was not of the nature and substance demanded. When the case had been partly heard, Mr. Fermor, who defended, said an agreement had been come to between the parties that on condition that

defendant pleaded guilty and paid the costs the proceedings should be withdrawn, and no conviction recorded. Dr. Hooper advised that the case be proceeded with, as he could see no breach of the Act, but Mr. Fermor replied that they had gone rather too far, and his client would be satisfied to pay the costs, 19*s.* 6*d.*, on condition that there was no conviction. To this the Bench eventually agreed.

DIVIDING THE PURCHASE.

In the appeal, Lowery v. Hallard, decided by the King's Bench Division on December 20, by the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Lawrance, and Mr. Justice Ridley, the rule was laid down that there is no case for prosecution if the sample left with the vendor is insufficient for analysis. In this case the purchaser bought half-a-pint of brandy, and divided it into three parts, 5 oz. for the public analyst (who would not use less for analysis), about 2 oz. for the vendor, and 3 oz. as the reserve sample. The vendor's analyst was of opinion that 2 oz. was insufficient for analysis, but the vendor was convicted and appealed. For him it was argued that articles purchased under the Act should be divided into three equal parts; but the Court, in allowing the appeal, ruled that although the three parts need not be exactly equal, each must be at least sufficient for the subsequent purposes contemplated by the Act.

AMMONIATED QUININE CAPSULES.

At the Liverpool City Police Court, before the Stipendiary Magistrate (Mr. W. J. Stewart), on December 20, Messrs. Boots Cash Chemists, Ltd., Nottingham, were summoned under Section 6 of the 1875 Act by the Health Authorities of the Liverpool Corporation, for selling, on September 14, at 203 Scotland Road, Liverpool, capsules of ammoniated quinine, which were reported by the public analyst to contain no ammonia, and an average of two-thirds of a grain of quinine sulphate in each. Mr. H. S. Duder prosecuted for the Health Department, and the defendants were represented by Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, barrister (instructed by Messrs. Neve, Beck & Kirby).

Mr. Duder explained the facts of the case, and that on the application of Mr. W. Rudd (the solicitor who represented the defendants at the first hearing) the third or reserve sample was sent to Somerset House for analysis. The Government chemists' certificate stated:

The capsules contain a small quantity of ammonia; the amount, however, is only nominal, the average weight of ammonia per capsule being: ammonia free, practically one-three-hundredth part of a grain. "Combined ammonia" worked out at one-fiftieth part of a grain.

He was instructed that combined ammonia in these capsules was absolutely useless for medicinal purposes. It was only the free ammonia present in sufficiently large quantities which could be any use at all. The total amount of ammonia they had was $\frac{1}{3}$ rd part of a grain, and if this was to be treated as ammoniated tincture of quinine—which was, of course, the drug that was administered for the purpose of colds and so forth—there should be half a grain of ammonia per drachm. It was evident that the Somerset House authorities had treated this as ammoniated tincture of quinine. With regard to the quinine, the Somerset House report showed that one of the capsules contained 1.19 grain. According to the British Pharmacopoeia it was only necessary to have 1.09 grain. When two capsules were taken together they got a worse result, and when three were taken together they got a worse result still. According, therefore, to the first capsule they got a little over the standard required. If they took two capsules they got 1.99 grain. If they took the three capsules together they got a 25-per-cent. deficiency. The analytical results obtained by Mr. Collingwood Williams, City analyst, and by Somerset House varied in the different capsules. These medicines were put up in these capsules for the purpose of being taken in separate doses, and a patient had no opportunity of measuring his own dose, but must take it according to the capsules.

Inspector Collins proved the purchase.

Mr. W. Collingwood Williams, City analyst, gave evidence as to his analysis, and Mr. Duder directed the examination to prove his opening statements.

The Magistrate, having read the inscription on the box which contained the capsules, said each capsule contained about as much quinine as one drachm of the tincture, and

therefore that drew a distinction. It said "this is not ammoniated tincture of quinine, but we say this is ammoniated quinine." Mr. Williams had said that this was quinine, and he had also said that there is a suspicion—we will call it a suspicion, but it was not very much more—of ammonia; therefore it was ammoniated quinine, but it was not put up as that which was known in the British Pharmacopœia as "ammoniated tincture of quinine." They could not say, therefore, it was masquerading in that name. If this had been stated to be "capsules of ammoniated tincture of quinine," then upon the evidence of Somerset House and Mr. Williams he (Mr. Stewart) would certainly have held that this was not in compliance with the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia; but they had chosen not only to leave out the word "tincture," but to contrast it with the tincture and say that it is quite as good for the purpose intended.

Mr. Duder : I quite agree with regard to the quinine, but they don't say how much ammonia they have got there. They call it ammoniated quinine.

The Magistrate : A very slight amount; but it is clear that they have not compounded it without any ammonia, in which case to call it ammoniated quinine would be all right.

Mr. Duder : These capsules cannot be mixed together for the purpose of being taken by a patient, and therefore a patient cannot get the ammonia which may have been in the sample which Somerset House had. If Mr. Williams had to take those samples he would, according to his own analysis, not have got ammoniated quinine in his capsules, but only quinine. There was no ammonia in his sample at all, and as the patient cannot take—

Mr. Collingwood Williams : There was an infinitesimal trace.

The Magistrate : Well, it is not as effectually ammoniated as it might be.

Mr. Collingwood Williams : It is not perceptible, and it has no effect.

The Magistrate : The only result of such proceedings as have taken place to-day is that people will know that the ammoniated quinine [capsules] sold by Boots is not the ammoniated tincture of quinine.

Mr. Duder : If you are against me on that point I will ask you to consider that the great variation between the capsules is to the prejudice of the purchaser, and that there ought to be an equal mixture in each of these capsules.

The Magistrate said this was a matter of importance to Messrs. Boots, and naturally, now that their attention had been called to it, they would no doubt take some steps to equalise the strength of the capsules.

Mr. Duder said that in the ordinary bottle of ammoniated quinine there could be no variation in any portion of it.

Mr. Collingwood Williams : Of course not; it is all mixed up together.

The Magistrate (to Mr. Glyn-Jones) : I don't know whether your attention has ever been called to this, or whether you have ever had occasion to analyse these before, but I think you will agree with me that when you come before the public and say that this is an effective dose, and it turns out on analysis that the doses vary to the extent they do, some steps can be taken to remedy that.

Mr. Glyn-Jones : That is so in so far as the quinine is concerned; but I just want to put two or three questions to the witness (Mr. Williams), because it will show, I think, there is some misapprehension in Mr. Williams's own mind. (To Mr. Collingwood Williams) : Was your certificate, at the time it was given, any indication of the amount of ammonia that was originally put into the capsules?

Witness : It was the amount of ammonia that was there when I made my analysis.

The Magistrate : I understand that the ammonia may evaporate through the capsules.

Mr. Glyn-Jones : It does.

The Magistrate : It is not a question of costs or fine in this case. I can see the public may be misled to a certain extent, because most of us know ammoniated tincture of quinine, and it would not occur to the ordinary man that there was any difference between ammoniated quinine and ammoniated tincture of quinine. It is such a mouthful of phrases that I very often myself, when I ask for it, ask for ammoniated quinine, intending to get the tincture.

Mr. Glyn-Jones : For the credit of my clients I want to put one or two witnesses into the box; but perhaps I can get from Mr. Williams enough to show that these capsules have been made as well as it is possible for ammoniated quinine to be made in this form. (To the witness) : Am I right in putting it to you that it is impossible to prevent the ammonia from evaporating?

Witness : I cannot understand how any of these capsules, out of the same box as I got mine, contained anything like one-third of a grain of ammonia.

The Magistrate : How is it, unless there is some leakage of that sort, that they all differ, because they don't mix each dose by itself?

Witness : The quinine does not evaporate, and it is that which differs in the different capsules.

The Magistrate : I want to know if you, as a practical man, can suggest any way in which this varying does take place, because I presume that each particular dose is not made up at a time to fill a capsule?

Mr. Williams : I suggest it in this way, that the quinine is not in solution, but in a semi-fluid state, it is mixed with some oil and colouring matter, and that the capsules are not of equal capacity, and more quinine is put into one than into another.

The Magistrate : It must be admitted that for the purpose of filling up a number of capsules the materials will be mixed together; whether effectively mixed or not is another matter. Possibly evaporation takes place in the capsules?

Mr. Williams : Some ammonia may evaporate from the capsules.

The Magistrate : I do not see that there is anything more than an accidental, and not wilful, circumstance which, if brought to the attention of the defendants, they will take some means to obviate.

Mr. Glyn-Jones : We are going to say that the variation in the quinine is so slight that it is not possible to get mathematical accuracy.

Mr. Williams, answering Mr. Glyn-Jones, said he did not think it would be practicable to put ammoniated tincture of quinine into capsules.

The Magistrate : If this was a capsule of ammoniated tincture of quinine, then I consider it would have to come under the standard given by the British Pharmacopœia; but it is not called ammoniated tincture of quinine; it is specifically differentiated from that by being contrasted with it. Now that they know that the capsules differ in medical efficiency and efficacy, I have no doubt that some steps may be taken to improve it. The resources of civilisation are not exhausted even by Messrs. Boots. (Laughter.) I do not think this case is made out.

Mr. Glyn-Jones remarked that if the case had gone on, and his worship had heard the defendants' witnesses, his impression would have been strengthened. They were asked for ammoniated quinine and sold ammoniated quinine.

The question of costs was raised, and this led to Mr. Glyn-Jones remarking that they had purported to sell ammoniated quinine, and his worship had decided that they had sold ammoniated quinine, and it was not fair that they should be mulcted in costs at all. The Magistrate said the case was dismissed, and he made no order as to general costs.

County Court Cases.

AN ASTHMA-POWDER PARTNERSHIP.

IN the City of London Court, on December 19, before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., an action was brought by Mr. Emil W. Obrist, 5 Trinity Square, E.C., against Mr. Carl Richter, 82 Wells Street, W., to recover 21*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* The parties had been in partnership from August 22, 1904, to September 20, 1904, as dealers in asthma-powder made up into cigarettes. The dispute was about the division of the profits. Under the agreement each party might take half the assets and pay half the liabilities. After hearing witnesses and counsel, the Judge found for the plaintiff for 18*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* on the claim, and for the defendant for 1*l.* on the counterclaim because he was turned out of his office for two days.

TRADE-MARKS AND LABELS.

THE adjourned hearing of the action brought by William Ernest Jack, chemical-compounder, against Percy Mitchell Bass, a cordial-manufacturer (see *C. & D.*, December 2,

p. 865) to recover 78*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* for breach of agreement, was taken at Shoreditch County Court on December 19. Mr. Harker, who applied for the defendant, said that, acting upon the hint given by the learned Judge at the last hearing, terms had been satisfactorily arranged between the parties.

Judge Smyly then read the terms of the agreement, which were to the effect that the defendant be perpetually restrained from using the name of the plaintiff or the style of "W. E. Jack & Co.," or his trade-mark, labels, or trade-secrets in or for the purpose of the defendant's business of a cordial manufacturer or compounder or otherwise, or from in any way representing that he is carrying on business in succession to the plaintiff or the firm of W. E. Jack & Co.; that the defendant pay 30*l.* damages for wrongful dismissal, 17*l.* for the goods claimed by the plaintiff, 16*s.* 6*d.* for money received on account of the plaintiff, and the costs of the action.

Judgment accordingly for the plaintiff for 47*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, and costs.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re GEORGE CROCKER, 59 Camberwell New Road, S.E., Chemists' Manager.—This bankrupt applied on December 20 to Mr. Registrar Giffard, at the London Bankruptcy Court, for an order of discharge. His failure was attributed to losses on Stock Exchange speculations. His Honour imposed a further suspension of four years.

Re RICHARD KINGSTON, Monasterevan and Kildare, Pharmaceutical Chemist.—At a meeting of the creditors held on November 21 an offer was made of 12*s.* 6*d.* in the pound, payable 2*s.* 6*d.* in cash in a month, and the balance in equal instalments at three, six, nine, and twelve months from December 1, 1905. The offer now made is 10*s.* in the pound in four instalments—2*s.* 6*d.* in cash in a month and the balance in three equal instalments, the last payment to be secured.

Re W. E. HEYS, F. A. HEYS, and HAROLD PILLING NUTTALL (trading in partnership as Berkeley & Pilling), Headstone Drive, Wealdstone, Middlesex, Manufacturers of Toilet Requisites.—The joint unsecured liabilities in this matter are stated at 811*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, and the assets are estimated to realise 1,287*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* In the separate estate of W. E. Heys the unsecured liabilities amount to 700*l.* and the assets 50*l.* The following are creditors: Mrs. M. Heys, Watford (312*l.*); T. Kerfoot & Co., Ashton-under-Lyme (11*l.*); Langton, Fort & Co., London (11*l.*); Smith's Advertising Agency, London (251*l.*).

Re FREDERICK THURSTON, St. Margaret's Street, Ipswich, Pharmaceutical Chemist.—Debtor appeared on December 15 at Ipswich Bankruptcy Court for his public examination on a statement of affairs showing liabilities of 435*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* and a deficiency of 432*l.* 2*s.* In reply to the Official Receiver debtor stated that he was in business at Long Melford for twenty-five years. The business was successful a time, but he eventually had to execute a deed of assignment, and paid a dividend of 5*s.* in the pound. He stayed at Long Melford for some time afterwards, and then he sold the business and paid everybody. He went to Ipswich about twelve years ago, and worked as an assistant for a firm for three and a half years at a salary of 45*s.* a week. At the end of that period he started in business for himself in Queen Street, Ipswich. He had a capital of between 80*l.* and 90*l.*, but he had to pay for structural alterations to the premises at an expense of 37*l.* He remained there until Michaelmas last, when the landlord levied a distress for rent, under which a portion of his fixtures and stock-in-trade was sold. Some time afterwards he was made a bankrupt. He believed he had an interest under his father's will. He had not kept any books during the last year. Having to borrow money was largely the cause of his downfall. The examination was adjourned.

Re THOMAS ANTHONY, St. Nicholas Street, Truro, Pharmaceutical Chemist.—A meeting of the creditors of this debtor was held at Truro on December 19. The statement of affairs shows gross liabilities 2,039*l.*, of which 1,981*l.* is expected to rank. The assets are estimated to produce 692*l.*, leaving a deficiency of 1,289*l.* Causes of failure are alleged to be want of capital, sickness of debtor, pressure by creditors, and great depression in trade. The Official Receiver, in his observations, states that debtor commenced business at Truro in 1893 with a capital of 400*l.*, borrowed from his father at interest. Out of the moneys belonging to his wife he had paid his father 250*l.* on account. Sixty-two out of the seventy-one unsecured claims, amounting to 695*l.*, appeared to be ordinary trade debts, and mainly contracted this year. The banker's claim on the unsecured list amounts to 460*l.*, but 400*l.* is guaranteed by debtor's wife. Sums of 600*l.* and 200*l.* are put down

as loans by the debtor's wife and father respectively. Debtor's gross takings during the past three years were 1,100*l.* or 1,200*l.* a year. He first became aware of his insolvency about seven months since, and he stated he felt he could pay everybody except his own relatives, who would not press him for payment. An order of adjudication was made, Mr. J. H. Sampson being appointed trustee, and a committee of inspection elected.

Re JOHN F. SAUNDERS, late 125 St. John's Hill, Wandsworth, Chemist and Druggist.—The Official Receiver has issued a report to the creditors in this case showing the position of the estate at the date of the declaration of a first and final dividend and application for release as trustee. The debtor was brought to the court on a creditor's petition and filed a statement of affairs showing unsecured liabilities 274*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* and assets estimated to produce 317*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* Particulars of the matter were given in the *C. & D.* The Official Receiver now states that the bankrupt included in his statement of affairs as free assets the fixtures claimed by the mortgagee of the lease of 2 Station Parade, Winchmore Hill. The stock-in-trade, trade utensils, etc., were sold by the landlord under distress for rent. The Official Receiver was advised there was no value to the estate in the lease mentioned, nor in the bankrupt's interest under a certain will, both of which securities had been given to a creditor for money advanced. The bankrupt, however, had estimated that a surplus of 81*l.* would be derived therefrom. A surplus of 34*l.* was derived from the surrender of a life policy. Six creditors, whose total claims as admitted to rank for dividend amount to 117*l.*, were not scheduled by the bankrupt in his statement of affairs. The Official Receiver's accounts show that the assets have realised 117*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*, the stock-in-trade, fixtures, etc., estimated by the debtor to produce 200*l.*, having realised 49*l.* 1*s.* The total costs and charges of administering the estate have amounted to 34*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, and after payment of claims for rent and costs, a first and final dividend has been paid to creditors of 2*s.* 1*d.* in the pound upon proofs admitted at 389*l.* 3*s.*

Deed of Arrangement.

McManus, John Henry, Longford, apothecary. Petition for arrangement and affidavit of assets and liabilities. Dated December 13; filed December 14. Secured or partly secured creditors, 150*l.* 13*s.*; unsecured liabilities 439*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*; estimated net assets 189*l.* 7*s.*

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Argles, F., and **Hickman, H. V.**, Wanstead, Essex, physicians.

Lyddon, R., and **Mason, A.**, Deal, surgeons, etc.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Owen, Henry Jerkin, Cardiff, chemist and druggist.

Petition for Cessio.

Barr, William, Carnbroe House, Bellshill, manufacturing chemist. To be examined in the Sheriff Court House, County Buildings, Hamilton, January 9, 1906, at 11 o'clock.

New Companies & Company News.

JAPANESE EXPLOSIVES CO., LTD.—Capital 100,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. Power is taken *inter alia* to carry on the business of chemists and druggists. The first subscribers include Sir A. Noble, Bart., and Sir Ralph W. Anstruther.

GIBSON IMPROVED FOOD CO., LTD.—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: to acquire the business of the Gibson Food Co., and to carry on the business of children's and other food specialists and manufacturers, etc. Registered office: Broad Street House, E.C.

ALEXANDER MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers and sellers of pills, liniment, hair-dyes, hair-washes, and other proprietary articles and toilet preparations, etc. Registered office, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

JAMES A. BECK & SON, LTD.—Registered in Dublin. Capital 25,000*l.*, in 10,000 preference shares and 15,000 ordinary shares of 1*l.* each. Objects: to acquire and carry on the business of chemical manufacturers and general merchants carried on at Dalton Street, Belfast, under the style of "James A. Beck & Son." Registered office: 9 Dalton Street, Belfast.

COMMONWEALTH OIL CORPORATION, LTD.—Capital 800,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire certain mines, mining, and other properties in the parishes of Glen Alice, Capertree, and Gindanthrie, to adopt an agreement with D. E. Alves and others, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in crude and refined oils, etc. Registered office, 26 Victoria Street, S.W.

K. C. SOAP AND POLISH CO., LTD.—Capital 6,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in soap, soap-powders, saponaceous or detergent earths, polishes, polishing-bricks, or other similar substances for metal, glass, wood, paint-work, hides, etc., and to adopt agreements with the Brightall Silica Co., Ltd., B. Bentote, and W. Bliss. No initial public issue. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Qualification (except first directors) 100 shares. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, 94 and 95 Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.

JOHN DURANT, LTD.—Capital 8,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (2,000 preference). Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of manufacturing druggists carried on by J. Durant and F. Y. Durant, at Murray Road, Bedminster, Bristol, as "John Durant." The first subscribers are: J. Durant, manufacturing chemist; Mrs. E. Durant; F. Y. Durant, manufacturing chemist; O. G. Durant, manufacturing chemist; L. H. Durant, manufacturing chemist; Miss E. Durant; and Miss M. M. Durant, all of Bristol. No initial public issue. The first directors are J. Durant, F. Y. Durant, R. G. Durant, and L. H. Durant. J. Durant is permanent, subject to holding 2,000 shares. Qualification of ordinary directors, 250*l.* Remuneration as fixed by the company.

TURVEY TREATMENT CO. (1905), LTD.—Capital 12,500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with the Turvey Treatment Co., Ltd., and H. Wilson, the liquidator thereof, and to carry on the business of specialists and experts in the treatment of alcoholism and drug addictions, chemists, druggists, analysts, drysalsters, etc. The first subscribers are: A. H. Johnston, 17 Cadogan Gardens, S.W., gentleman; D. M. Robertson, 62 Ribblesdale Road, Streatham, S.W., gentleman; R. J. Buttenshaw, 119 Richmond Road, N., accountant; J. S. Robertson, 12 Norfolk Street, Strand, director; C. F. West, Station Road, Finchley, clerk; A. C. Copp, 10 Hestercombe Avenue, Fulham, clerk; and J. S. Warkley, 68 Byne Road, Sydenham, S.E., accountant. No initial public issue. The first directors are not named. Registered office, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

ISAAC SPENCER & CO. (GRIMSBY), LTD.—Capital 25,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (17,000 ordinary, 3,000 preference, 1,000 ordinary "bonus" shares, and 4,000 ordinary "reserve" shares). Objects: To take over as a going concern the Grimsby branch of the business of oil-manufacturers carried on by I. Spencer, H. Spencer, and J. Spencer, as "Isaac Spencer & Co.," to acquire the similar business formerly carried on by Mrs. E. A. Goodwin, Cleethorpes, Lincs, and J. W. Hobbs, Grimsby, as the "Grimsby Oil Syndicate," and now carried on by the said I. H., and J. Spencer. The first directors are J. Spencer, G. E. J. Moody, W. Grant, F. Moss, R. W. Roberts, H. Smet-hurst, W. A. Butt, A. Jeffs, T. E. Fisher, T. Bascomb, jun., H. L. Taylor, and W. F. Goodwin. Qualification 100 shares. Remuneration according to profits. I. Spencer, H. Spencer, and J. Spencer are the first managing directors. Registered office, West Marsh, Grimsby.

A. J. WHITE, LTD.—The directors of this company (the proprietors of "Mother Seigel's" preparations) have declared a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the preference shares.

TAYLOR'S DRUG CO., LTD.—At the annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company, held at the Coliseum, Leeds, on December 14, the balance-sheet and accounts for the twelve months ended September 30 were presented, and a dividend of 7½ per cent. on the ordinary shares was declared.

NORTHERN OXIDE CO., LTD.—A general meeting of shareholders of this company (in liquidation) is to be held at 190 West George Street, Glasgow, on January 22, 1906, to receive the liquidator's report as to the winding-up of the company, and to resolve as to the disposal of the books, accounts, and other documents of the company.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LTD.—An extraordinary general meeting of this company was held at Liverpool on December 12, for the purpose of passing certain amendments of the Articles of Association to bring them up to present-day requirements. Sir John Brunner, M.P., who presided, explained that in the changes they had omitted all articles which had been adopted from time to time relating to increases of capital. A new article headed "Modification of Rights" provided that when the directors proposed any change whatever in the constitution of the company involving a change in the rights of a particular class of shareholders, that particular class should have the right to meet alone; another article provided for a diminution in the power of the directors to

borrow money under the old articles. The directors had power without appealing to the shareholders to borrow an amount of money equal to the capital from time to time existing. This appeared to them to be an improper power to give to the directors, and now under the new article the directors had power to borrow one-third of the capital from time to time existing without appealing to the shareholders; but beyond that amount they must go to the shareholders for permission. Another article referred to the remuneration of the directors. His opinion was that limited companies in this country did not pay their directors enough. There was also an article restricting a little further the rights of shareholders to inquire into the details of the company's business. He moved the confirmation of the new articles and the repeal of those previously existing, and the resolution was carried.

Marriage.

BAINBRIDGE-SMITH.—At the South Croydon Wesleyan Church, on December 13, by the Rev. C. E. Mees, B.A., assisted by the Rev. Walter Hawkins and the Rev. W. R. Dent, Francis Arthur Bainbridge, M.A., M.D., D.Sc., son of Mr. R. R. Bainbridge, chemist and druggist, Stockton-on-Tees, to Hilda Winifred, daughter of the Rev. Edward Thornton Smith.

Deaths.

BELL.—At Wellington Crescent, Shipley, Yorks, on December 14, Mr. Francis Bell, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-seven. Mr. Bell was a native of Wakefield, and for thirty-eight years carried on business in Tyrell Street, Bradford. He retired from commercial life six years ago, and then took up his residence at Shipley. Mr. Bell was for thirty-eight years in business in Tyrell Street, Bradford. He was born at Wakefield, but disposed of his business in 1899 to the late Mr. Clarkson, and then went to reside at Shipley. The interment took place at Shipley on December 18, the mourners including two of the deceased's former assistants, Mr. Oddy, now in business in Bradford as a wholesale chemist, and Mr. Sowden, of Bowling. Mr. Butterworth, chemist, Bradford, was also among the mourners.

GODOLPHIN.—At 78 Clarendon Road, Holland Park, London, W., on December 15, Mr. George Frederick Alfred Godolphin, chemist and druggist, of hæmorrhage after two days' illness. Mr. Godolphin passed the Modified examination in 1873, and had conducted for many years a personal dispensing business at his shop in Clarendon Road. It was to the lack of exercise and the sedentary living consequent upon personally managing the business that his illness was primarily due. Mr. Godolphin leaves a widow and a somewhat large family.

THOMPSON.—At High Street, Brentwood, on December 10, Mr. William Thompson, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-two. The cause of death was muscular atrophy. Mr. Thompson, who succeeded his father in the business, leaves a widow, four sons and two daughters.

Business Changes.

MR. W. J. LEWIS, chemist and druggist, has opened a business at 3 Hincley Road, Leicester.

VINCENT, LTD., dispensing chemists, have opened new premises at 319 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.

HOWARD & CO., chemists, have acquired the business of Brierley & Co. at 25 Hill Street, Richmond, S.W.

BOOTS, LTD., have acquired the business of Mr. J. McKnight, chemist and druggist, at 290 Euston Road, N.W.

MR. G. WHITE, wholesale and retail chemist, has removed his business from 115 Hall Street to 55 High Street, Dudley.

MR. F. W. FREEMAN, pharmaceutical chemist, late of Finchley, N., has purchased the Waterloo Drug Stores, 88 Waterloo Road, S.E.

MESSRS. LINDSEY & CO. have acquired the business formerly carried on by Mr. W. D. Rolley at 135 Goldsmiths Row, Hackney Road, N.E.

Trade Notes.

COD-LIVER OIL.—With a view to getting the merits of Newfoundland cod-liver oil tested, Messrs. L. E. Thomas & Co., 45 Edge Lane, Liverpool, are making a special offer in our advertising columns, the offer holding good to January 1.

OL. MENTHÆ PIP. "MOHAWK."—Messrs. Magnus & Lauer, of New York, the distillers of this and other American essential oils, inform us that they have appointed Messrs. Spurway & Co., 14 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C., as their agents.

"LADIES' COMPLEXION-SPONGES" is the name which Messrs. Lynch & Co., Ltd., Silver Street, Falcen Square, E.C., give to an improved indiarubber sponge which they have introduced in various sizes, and which are wholesaled at 15s. per lb. net. Each sponge has a white tab attached to it for price marking.

PHYSIOLOGICAL TINCTURE OF DIGITALIS.—Messrs. Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd., Fore Street, Exeter, have added tincture of digitalis to their list of physiologically tested tinctures. The label states that $2\frac{1}{2}$ minims of the tincture was on December 12 fatal to a 20-gram frog when tested at the Cambridge Pharmacological Laboratory.

"GRANDMOTHER'S ANCIENT COUGH-SYRUP" is the title of a cough-mixture which is "warranted free from drugs," and "practically infallible" for coughs, bronchial and lung affections. The West London Syrup Co., 4 Bank Buildings, West Kensington, W., evidently have great faith in their syrup, and this is the reason they are bringing it to the notice of chemists through our advertising columns.

DAISY CALENDARS.—Daisy, Ltd., Leeds, are supplying with 3 doz. $13\frac{1}{2}$ d. "Daisy" fifty free wall calendars, with chemist's name printed on, for distribution. Larger quantities of "Daisy" bring a proportionate number of calendars. We are also informed that the newest working model, the "Darkie" is sent out with orders of one gross of "Daisies." Chemists should inquire about these two items before it is too late.

"DOMESTIC DON'TS."—Messrs. Reynolds & Branson, Leeds, have issued a new series of "Don'ts" for mothers and nurses. They are in the form of picture postcards (six in a set for 6d.), and the sketches, with which Mr. Fred Reynolds has driven home the moral of the hygienic maxim on each card, will make them acceptable to the multitude. Not only will the great British public be amused, but they will be instructed.

WELLCOME PHOTOGRAPHIC EXPOSURE-RECORD.—The 1906 edition of this pocket-book has been published, and follows the lines of previous issues. The feature of the "Record" is the exposure calculator, which is conveniently attached to the inside of the cover. In connection with the book a prize competition is organised, in which prizes of three, two, and one guinea are offered, the prizes including the unlimited right of reproduction. The "Record" is published at 1s. by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, E.C.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., 48 Southwark Street, S.E., are closing on Christmas Day, Bank Holiday, and December 29 (for stock-taking).—The Liverpool Lint Co., Netherfield Road North, Liverpool, are closing their mill from Christmas Day to December 28.—Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son, 35 to 42 Charlotte Street, E.C., will close from Saturday, December 23, to Wednesday, December 27, for Christmas, and from Wednesday evening, December 27, till January 1, for stock-taking.

"A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO YOU AND YOURS" is the gist of the advertisements inserted this week by the following well-known firms: The Erasmic Co., Ltd., Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.; Goodall, Backhouse & Co.; Hearon, Squire & Francis, Ltd.; Lorimer & Co., Ltd.; J. F. Macfarlan & Co.; Patey & Co.; T. & H. Smith, Ltd.; and Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd. Our Publisher informs us that there will be an opportunity in the next issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for similar expressions of goodwill in respect to 1906. It will be necessary for any copy for such

advertisements to reach him by the first post on Wednesday morning.

RADIOPHOR.—Messrs. P. Beiersdorf & Co., Hamburg, call our attention to a new article of theirs named radiophor, which is a practical method of applying radio-active bodies in the treatment of disease. Radiophor consists of two parts, the active part and the basis. The basis is celluloid in those cases in which the radiophor is used for the treatment of skin diseases; but materials, such as silver, are used, while other metals, glass, hard rubber, and porcelain, can be employed for probes and specula. The active part of the radiophor consists of pure radium bromide, which for the purpose of exact dosage is mixed with powdered pitchblende and a binding substance, which has no influence on the radio-activity. The chief point of the radiophor is that there is always a definite amount of energy applied to a certain surface, and the activity is unaltered by keeping. The strength of the radiophor is at present measured by its influence on the photographic dry plate, a test preparation having been made which serves as standard for all the following ones.

"AGRIPPA" BAND TEAT.—This is the name which Messrs. J. C. Ingram & Son, of the London India Rubber Works, Hackney Wick, N.E., give to a new teat for tubeless feeding-bottles, which they have recently patented. Chemists are aware how the ordinary teat is apt to slip off after it has been used a few times, to baby's great danger as a future citizen. This calamity is averted in the new teat figured by the simple expedient of replacing the ordinary ring on such teats with a broad band. This grips the neck of the bottle quite firmly, and the harder one pulls at the teat the firmer does the band grip on the glass. Messrs. Ingram & Son print an attractive handbill illustrating the teat, which chemists would find useful to send to likely customers, and they should write to the firm about the matter.



MESSRS. RANKIN & Co., Kilmarnock, the manufacturers of the ointment for killing vermin in the head, which has brought about so notable an interpretation of the pharmacy law of Great Britain, call attention this week to the fact that the custom of the trade to treat Rankin's ointment as a Part 2 poison has been finally and irrevocably affirmed in the Divisional Court of King's Bench, as fully reported elsewhere in this issue. Messrs. Rankin & Co. have done a distinct service to registered chemists by fighting this case to the finish. It would have been easy for them to get behind the Leeds and Bradford decision, but they recognised the importance to the trade of having the matter brought to a definite issue. As we state editorially, the Poisons Schedule is now much clearer, thanks to the heavy expenditure which Messrs. Rankin & Co. have incurred by the defence. We understand that Messrs. J. T. Davenport, Ltd., recognising that, if the result had been to the contrary, such preparations as chlorodyne in Part 2 would be regarded as being in Part 1 contributed their "mite" to the defence.

COMPRESSED SURGICAL DRESSINGS.—Messrs. Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield, submit to us several samples of compressed dressings, such as they make in the ordinary course of business, which they market as the "Stag" brand. The dressings comprise absorbent wools (plain and medicated), gauzes, and bandages. The compactness of these compressed dressings is shown by the measurements—e.g., the 2-oz. packet of absorbent cotton-wool is $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.; a 6-yd. bandage 3-in. wide is in a package 3 by $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{8}$ in.; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 36-in. wide double cyanide gauze is compressed to $2\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. Each article is well wrapped, with tinfoil outer and distinct label, but Messrs. Robinson & Sons inform us they also supply the compressed dressings in cartons, with or without outer wrapper, and in specially prepared wax outer, designed to protect the contents from the actinic rays of light. Further particulars can be obtained from them on application.

Oxymel Scillæ.

By A. C. ABRAHAM, F.C.S., F.I.C.

(Read before the Liverpool Chemists' Association.)

MANY chemists have examined squill, but their results do not appear to agree to such an extent as to justify one in speaking with any confidence about them. One thing, however, seems clear, and that is that the active principles are glucosides, and one at least of them is a bitter principle easily decomposed by heat. This latter point should be specially borne in mind. Perhaps few preparations in the present British Pharmacopœia show a greater lack of the practical pharmacist in the composition of their formulæ than does oxymel of squill. In the old London Pharmacopœia of 1763 it was ordered to be made by boiling 3 lbs. of honey with 2 lbs. of vinegar of squill until reduced to a syrupy consistence; in the P.L. 1851 by boiling 50 fl. oz. of vinegar of squill to 12 fl. oz. and adding to 60 oz. of melted honey. In the British Pharmacopœia, 1867, the older process was employed, but the quantities were varied; a pint of vinegar of squill being employed and 2 lbs. of honey, and to ensure uniformity the evaporation was to be carried on until the specific gravity was 1.32. The evaporation was also to be conducted on a water-bath instead of by boiling. This process remained unaltered in the Pharmacopœia of 1885. In 1898, however, the process was altered. To avoid the evaporation the squill, which is ordered simply to be bruised, is macerated with a quantity of acetic acid and water, from which is produced a much more concentrated vinegar of squill than the article previously employed. It is as a matter of fact practically twice the strength of ordinary acetum scillæ. The object of this variation is entirely to avoid evaporation.

The old process of boiling together honey and vinegar of squill would probably, if not certainly, result in a considerable alteration of the active principles, and the modified process of the 1867 and 1885 Pharmacopœias would perhaps produce the same result. According to the 1898 process, however, as no heating is employed, the final product will contain, even after it has been kept for a considerable period, the unaltered constituents. It is therefore quite a different medicine from that made under the 1885 process, although, curiously enough, the name and the dose remain exactly the same. What should we think of a dispenser who substituted in a prescription, say, sodium acetate for bicarbonate without consulting the writer of the prescription or even taking the trouble to tell the prescriber that he had altered it? That is what the Pharmacopœia has in effect done, without even, so far as I can find, any evidence that the unaltered principles are better for the purposes for which oxymel of squill is employed than the products of its decomposition which hitherto had been used. Moreover, the Pharmacopœia does not even state in a footnote that, owing to the process of manufacture having been altered, the preparation is different from what it was in previous Pharmacopœias. Yet it undoubtedly is different, and very different; and some who have been in the habit of using the older kind notice the difference, and will not have it. It may be thought that my objection to a change of this kind being made in such a way as not to call the attention of prescribers to the fact that they had a new article to deal with is somewhat fanciful, but I think a careful consideration of the facts will convince anyone that this is not the case. Squill is, especially at times, a powerful and dangerous poison, probably due to the bitter principle, and it therefore behoves us to be very careful how we vary from official directions as to the manufacture of its preparations. An inquest was held in, I think, Leeds some years since which to my mind strongly emphasises this, and I may say that although up to that time I had always been in the habit of making syrup of squill with as little heat as possible, or practically none, I have been very careful since to give it the gentle heat that the Pharmacopœia mentions, as even this difference in treatment makes a distinct difference in the product. From a strictly pharmaceutical point of view, however, a much more serious objection can be taken to the present process than the one which I have mentioned. It is the great variation in strength which is not

only possible, but which undoubtedly exists. The directions of the Pharmacopœia are as follows:

Digest the squill for seven days in a mixture of the acetic acid and distilled water, press strongly, filter, mix the product, which should measure approximately 10 fluid ounces, with about 27 fluid ounces of the clarified honey, or sufficient to produce oxymel of squills having the s.g. 1.320.

These directions are palpably bad, because it is clear that the weaker and lower the specific gravity of the vinegar of squill which is prepared by the process given, the greater will be the quantity of honey required to raise the specific gravity to the required figure. No doubt the author of this process was quite unaware how great the variation might be, and it is difficult to see how the variation which exists actually occurs. To show how it works out in practice we will suppose that we are working on eight times the quantities mentioned in the Pharmacopœia, and assuming that the honey is sp. gr. 1.450, and that we obtain 80 fl. oz. of filtrate from the acetum scillæ (which is the Pharmacopœia assumption), I find it almost invariably necessary to use 14 lbs. of honey, whereas the Pharmacopœia indicates that about 19 lbs. 9½ oz. (equal to 216 fl. oz.) will be required, and Mr. Brown reckons that 20 lbs. will be needed for this quantity.

The following experiments were made to test this point accurately:

Three different quantities of squill were taken. A was dried and passed through a 20 sieve; B was merely dried and bruised; while C was simply bruised without drying. The details of this experiment are shown in the following table:

		Sp. Gr. of Liquid	Liquid Expressed	Quantity Used	Honey Theory	Honey Used	Normal Acid for 2 fl. oz.	Sp. Gr. of Product
A	Per 20 sieve...	1.080	20	18	47½	50½	2.6	1.320
B	Dried and bruised...	1.082	20½	18	47½	49½	2.5	1.320
C	Undried bruised ...	1.077	20½	18	48½	51	2.65	1.320

A sample from stock (sp. gr. 1.320) (D) required 2.8 of normal acid, and four purchased samples required (E) 3.3, (F) 1.8, (G) 1.7, and (H) 1.6, the first two being sp. gr. 1.325 and 1.32.

It will be seen that although the sample put through the 20 sieve has a higher specific gravity than that merely bruised, the sample which was dried and merely bruised has a still higher gravity, no doubt due to the fact that by avoiding the sifting it was less exposed to the air, and therefore absorbed less water. Upon the whole, however, it will be seen that these samples very closely agree in all respects. The amount of acid present in them is practically identical, and contrasts remarkably with the figures obtained from purchased samples, which, however, from their great variation can hardly be accepted as samples of the B.P. preparation, but had been made by the 1885 B.P. process. The conclusions to which I think we are entitled to come when we consider the facts are:

1. The Pharmacopœia is not justified in vitally altering the composition of a remedy which has for hundreds of years been of practically the same composition, without altering its name.
2. If the Pharmacopœia is right in altering the composition, the commercial article certainly to a large extent is not made in conformity with it.
3. The Pharmacopœia process requires radically altering in the following ways: The squill should be put through a No. 20 sieve, which will ensure its being practically dry. The honey should be of a fixed weight, and the vinegar of squill should be evaporated on a water-bath, say, to half before mixing with the honey.

ALCOHOL AND TURPENTINE FROM SAWDUST.—“American Industries” states that patents have been taken out by a Tennessee inventor for the production of turpentine from sawdust and wood chippings at the rate of 2 gals. per ton of sawdust. Wood-alcohol is likewise obtainable by the processes covered by the above patents. It is estimated that a mill cutting 60,000 feet of lumber per day can thus make \$52 net profit per day out of what is now waste. The cost of the machinery necessary for a mill of the above capacity is estimated at \$9,000.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

Is the Game Worth the Candle?

SIR,—This time-honoured question was recently put by one of our most eloquent pharmaceutical leaders, in connection with the calling in which we are engaged, and in respect to the professional training that is necessary for it. It is a question to which there is an answer different from that which officers of the Pharmaceutical Society are accustomed to give, and in expressing that different answer I do it without prejudice to the Society, of which I have been a member for twenty years. There is need for more of the commercial spirit in the advice which our leaders give to the younger generation in the business, and less of the professional. The latter may have been all right thirty or forty years ago, when the budding pharmacist could look into the future with a fair certainty of obtaining from 1s. 6d. to 2s. for his professional ability in dispensing a 6-oz. or 8-oz. mixture; but times are changed, due mostly to the craze for well-known and largely advertised nostrums which do not require much professional handling. I think the majority of chemists who have passed their student-days, and are actually engaged in business, will agree that "professionally" it is not worth a "farthing rushlight." We, as chemists, depend upon the public for our business and living; the public do not recognise the chemist as a professional man—in fact, they are astounded if he should lay claim to such a title, putting it down to sheer impudence on his part. The chemist of to-day is a trader pure and simple, and the man who can give the public a shilling's worth for tenpence is the man they want and will patronise, either in the West-end or suburbs of London or in any other large town. They do not object to a little scientific lecture thrown in occasionally, as discount off a patent article, but beyond that they do not care to venture: they certainly do not expect to pay for it. I remember listening to the address given a few years since to the students of the School of Pharmacy by a Past-President of the Society, a much-respected man, in which he very strongly upheld the advantages of the higher branches of pharmacy, but he did not mention the fact that a good portion of his income was derived from trade, by the large sale of a well-known proprietary article in which he was interested, and which, by the way, was and is sold at practically cost-price, to a very large extent, by men who certainly do not pretend to make any claim to the professional status of the chemist. There are a few who even now can and do make a success in the higher branches of the business, and there are a few of the public whose sympathies are with them, but I venture to say that, taken collectively, they do not represent 5 per cent. on either side. What, then, are the remaining 95 per cent. doing? Simply buying and selling to the best advantage. And for what purpose? Not for the glory they will, or hope to obtain, but for the more commonplace purpose of paying rent, rates, and taxes, and incidentally "making a bit" for themselves. As for the legislative protection of our title, how can we hope for any when a great number of our leading politicians are themselves shareholders, and therefore have vested interests in big company concerns, which are paying them good interest for their money? This alone is one great argument against it, although there are others.

Yours faithfully,

West Dulwich.

F. W. MARSH.

English v. Foreign Drug-grinders.

SIR,—We were a little startled to see in this year 1905, when knowledge as to the drug-trade and all allied industries has become so much more widely diffused than was the case comparatively a few years ago, that it should be stated by you that difficulty exists in getting unsophisticated powdered drugs, leading to the conclusion that the only safe way is to purchase where "own grinding" can be guaranteed. We are sure that no intention existed of casting a slur upon our trade—parts of the article to which we are referring show this, and seem (if we may be allowed to say so) a little out of harmony with the conclusion—but to the "general public" of the drug-trade there is hardly sufficient distinction drawn between the adulterated foreign powders (on which you comment with deserved severity and which were responsible for all the trouble that has arisen) and those that are ground here, the actual product alone of the drug powdered. 'As you are probably aware, the desire to obtain absolutely unsophisticated powdered drugs called our house into existence some seventy years ago, and we can therefore claim to be among the pioneers of the change in this regard. The same standard exists to-day—as we are sure that it does in other respectable establishments in our own line, which we readily recognise, and have no desire to arrogate to ourselves the distinction. We feel sure that you construe the term "own grinding" more widely than might appear, as it is obvious that those who are handling the bulk of the goods in a trade, having command of the extensive plant required (enabling them to apply to each class of goods the special type of machinery adapted to it), must be somewhat in a preferential position when they are no less animated by the desire to keep up the high standard that English powdered drugs rightly maintain. We write in the general interest of the trade, and feel sure that you will be willing to say the few words that will remove the impression that naturally arises on reading your first article.

Yours faithfully

(For Stafford Allen & Sons, Limited),

WM. C. ALLEN, Director.

7 Cowper Street, Finsbury, December 19.

[It was far beyond our intention to reflect on such houses as our correspondents, as their firm, in association with Mr. William Allen, F.R.S., assisted in securing a high standard of genuine drugs ground in London, with such success that "Allen's grinding" is frequently specified.—EDITOR.]

The Prices of Vitaloids.

SIR,—We must confess that we are somewhat sceptical as to the *bona fides* of the anonymoncle who hides his identity under the pen-name of "Rosebud." Nevertheless we will make it clear that his alleged grievance is wholly imaginary. In the first place, the coupon referred to has never appeared in any newspaper advertisement, as he would have your readers infer. It is embodied in one of the circulars which were in use when Vitaloids were sold direct to the customer by means of a mail-order business—probably the largest medical mail-order business ever established in this country. It is not so many months ago that we were receiving orders direct from the customer to the extent of hundreds of pounds weekly—prepaid and at full face-value. As every advertisement we now issue is so worded as to drive the whole of our business in Vitaloids through the chemist's shop, no one will wonder why we regard "Rosebud" as a humorist when he alleges that we are using the coupon form to "work up" a direct trade. In conclusion, allow us to state that since Vitaloids have been sold through the trade we have decided to allow this coupon to lapse when our present stock of printing is exhausted. Meanwhile, when it has been presented to chemists, they have very sensibly communicated with us instead of rushing madly into print, and the difficulty has been met by a suitable rebate.

Yours faithfully,

Leeds, December 20.

LABORATORY CO.

A Bismuth Protest.

SIR,—Will you permit me to occupy some of your space in making an emphatic protest against the arbitrary methods of the bismuth syndicate who have just been treating us to so drastic a cut in their prices? Their tactics are incomprehensible, for by their action their largest consumers suffer equally with those against whom, presumably, the reduction tactics have been adopted. Of necessity the consumer is

bound to hold an amount of stock in proportion to his demand, and consequently the larger his business is the better target does he become to be shot at and "hit" by the methods adopted by this arrogant syndicate of metal producers. All consumers of bismuth must suffer to some degree from the extraordinary methods of this syndicate. Some sort of combined action in retaliation should be taken to withstand such arbitrary treatment of prices. In the circumstances it is clear to the meanest intelligence that there is no advantage to be had by supporting the syndicate, and obviously sufferers through their actions would be well advised to seek for supplies elsewhere. This would inevitably bring the price to such a nice low level as would prevent any 40 to 50 per cent. reduction from hitting the consumer so heavily.

Yours faithfully,

MERCATOR. (163/36.)

Doses of Two Salts.

T. D. V. (161/14) writes: "In answer to your Christmas problem, p. 946, let the lady mark one bottle of tablets 'O' and the other one 'E,' and take from one bottle on the odd and from the other on the even days of the month. If the lady wishes to send me a turkey you can give her my address."

Cymro (164/11) says: "Provide both the bottles with a small plug of cotton-wool. Omit to replace the plug in the bottle from which a tablet has been taken on one morning, and on the following morning it is clear that the tablet to be taken is one from the bottle containing the plug of cotton-wool."

Legal Queries.

See the "C. & D. Diary," 1906, for much legal information about all trade matters. In any circumstance not covered by the articles therein, state the case explicitly with all particulars and submit to the Editor.

Very Old Reader (162/45).—There is no greater illegality in using salicylic acid in preserving food than in using boric acid. In either case, if the quantity employed is such as to make the food injurious to health, conviction under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts may be obtained.

Ajax (161/41).—There are decisions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts that all legal formalities are observed when an article sold is not what is demanded (e.g., ung. hydrarg. mit. for mercurial ointment) if the attention of the customer is called to the difference (as by showing the label) on delivering the article and before the sale is complete. In the case of milk of sulphur all that is required on the label is such a description as "Milk of sulphur. Lac sulphuris of the London Pharmacopœia. The kind that mixes readily with water." There would not be much difficulty in proving that the B.P. was wrong in appropriating the name "milk of sulphur" to an article different from what the public know to be milk of sulphur.

Inquirer (163/23).—A residence rented at 20l. a year must pay inhabited-house duty, although the tenant lets off part of it.

Irish Subscriber (162/64).—We do not know what period "temporary absence" is as stated in Section 19 of the Irish Pharmacy Act of 1890. Early this year the Pharmaceutical Society proceeded against a person who had managed a shop for a qualified person in his absence for three months. In that case there was no complaint about the lengthy absence, but as to the manager not being properly qualified. Section 19 enables assistants to pharmaceutical chemists to act as managers to licentiates of the Society in their temporary absence; apothecaries' assistants cannot do this.

A. S. A. (162/69) and *A. L. A. H. I.* (162/17).—We hope to print your letters next week.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

138/47.—STICKING LABELS ON TIN.—*B. B. B.* writes: "I have found the following answer well: Varnish a part of the tin with oak varnish, allow to dry, and affix any ordinary gummed label."

F. R. (150/55).—We have mislaid your sample of horse-blister. Can you send us another portion?

Perona (156/3).—ETHER SOAP.—The formula in use at St. Thomas's Hospital, and devised by Mr. E. White, is as follows:

Oleic acid	...	...	36 c.c.
Solution of caustic potash (1 in 1)	...	...	7 c.c. or q.s.
Alcohol (90-per-cent.)	...	...	16 c.c.
Methylated ether 0.720° q.s.	...	...	...
to make	...	...	100 c.c.

Mix the oleic acid with the alcohol in a flask, and drop in the potash solution until neutral to phenolphthalein; then add 1 c.c. of potash solution, set aside to cool, and finally add the ether.

Stormcock (129/1).—METEOROLOGICAL BOOKS.—The most useful books on meteorology are Waldo's "Modern Meteorology" (Walter Scott, 5s., 1893), which treats of the apparatus and methods, also the thermodynamics and motions of the atmosphere; and Scott's "Instructions in the Use of Meteorological Instruments," a Government publication, obtainable from Wyman's at 2s. 6d. The journals devoted to the science are the "Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society" (quarterly, 5s.), and Symons's "Meteorological Magazine" (monthly, 4d.), both published by Stanford, Long Acre, W.C.

W. C. (136/24).—CHEMICAL DISHONOR.—Stick caustic potash is generally sold as an application to prevent the horns of sheep and cattle growing, but an improvement on this is a mixture of ethylate of sodium and caustic potash, which, with other additions, was devised by a Scotch pharmacist and patented.

Dens (158/1).—Refer to the *C. & D. Diary*, 1906, p. 504, for books on tooth-extraction.

M. G. R. (135/28).—ARGILLA ALBA is known in this country as white bole. It is a natural substance, the German varieties being distinctive products. Argilla ferruginea rubra is the English bole armenia—a similar product containing iron, to which the red colour is due. It formerly came from Armenia, but at the present day is frequently sophisticated by mixing pipe-clay and red ochre.

Veritas (147/70).—(1) BOOT-PASTE.—Taking the following formula as a starting-point, you should be able to compound a satisfactory boot-polish in paste form:

Carnauba wax	...	...	3viij.
Oil of turpentine	...	...	3xij.
Soap	...	...	3j.
Fast blue-black	...	...	3ij.
Ivory-black	...	...	3j.
Water	...	...	a sufficiency

(2) Leichner's (Berlin) grease-paints are obtainable from Messrs. Hovenden & Sons.

Tuber (148/44).—(1) SACCO is a proprietary medicine, the composition of which we do not know. (2) TUBERCULIN may be what you mean by "tuberculozync." Two kinds of this are sold, the old and the new, which may correspond with what you call 1 and 2.

Hindoo (143/24).—SKIN-STAIN to give the appearance of sunburn.—Try a solution of Bismarck brown in water, as such a liquid is used in the theatrical world for similar purposes.

T. S. S. (139/27).—We have been unsuccessful in tracing the maker of the medicated cigarettes.

H. D. (144/63).—EYE-LOTION.—You cannot keep a cocaine eye-lotion on the lines you suggest without dangerous deterioration. It is best to keep the boric acid dissolved in the rose-water, and add a definite quantity of cocaine at the time of sale.

Slugs (135/13).—SLUG-DESTROYER, used in solution (three tablespoonfuls in a gallon of water), or for sprinkling on the flower-beds.—This is alum rather ingeniously coloured with yellow ochre. An improvement would be to use a soluble colour, such as Bismarck brown.

Capsolin (139/28).—(1) HORSE-POWDERS.—The following is as near as we can get to your sample

Antim. nigr.	...	...	3iv.
Potass. nitr.	...	...	3iv.
Pulv. fœnugræc.	...	...	3viij.
Pulv. anisi	...	...	3viij.
Pulv. gentianæ	...	...	3viij.
Pulv. glycyrrh.	...	...	3viij.

M.

(2) The "oil" is chiefly oil of aniseed, but what is it used for? *S. J. H.* (154/9).—NIT-POMADE.—The clear yellow pomade for nursery use, such as you indicate, is made as follows:

Paraffin. mollis	...	...	3xij.
Veratrine	...	...	gr. vj.
Acid. oleic.	...	...	3j.
Ol. limon.	...	...	3j.
Ol. bergam.	...	...	3j.
Ol. verbena	...	...	3v.

Mix the oleic acid and veratrine, and incorporate with the melted petroleum jelly, adding the perfumes last.

O. B. (135/14).—FIREPROOFING WOOD.—The problem of making wood more resistant to fire has been studied by, among others, Gay-Lussac, who divides the available materials into three classes—(1) substances which, on heating, leave an infusible earthy residue to cover the combustible fibre and thus protect it; (2) substances which fuse at a moderate heat, and thereby coat the fibre with a glossy protective coating; and (3) volatile salts, which liberate gases that do not support combustion and tend to extinguish flame. To Class 1 belong alum and lime and magnesium salts, borax and silicate of soda belong to the second class, and the third class comprises the salts of ammonium, such as the sulphate, chloride, and phosphate. Gay-Lussac recommends borate and phosphate of ammonium, because they combine in some degree the properties of the second and third class. Löchlin, as the result of a series of experiments, concluded that the salts of ammonium and alum are most effective. Aluminium sulphate is, according to Sadtler, the most unobjectionable, and at the same time effective, substance to use. To fireproof wood effectually the hot saturated solution of aluminium sulphate is forced into the wood by hydraulic pressure after a preliminary steaming of the wood to open the pores.

W. J. (134/64).—LIQUID ANNATTO.—Do you really want to make liquid annatto direct from the seeds? The roll annatto of commerce is prepared by a process of bruising the seeds and allowing them to ferment with water until the colouring-matter is removed, the liquid being evaporated at a low temperature. It is this paste annatto that is used for making liquid annatto. Here is the method given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas":

Best roll annatto	...	...	3xvj.
Carbonate of potash	...	...	3viij.
Water	...	...	Cong. j.

Cut the annatto into small pieces, add the carbonate of potash, and allow to soak in the water for an hour or two; then boil until the whole of the annatto is apparently dissolved. Set aside to cool, add 2 oz. of borax, and strain. A teaspoonful of this is added to each 10 gals. of milk in cheese-making.

R. (50/18).—AMERICAN MASSAGE-PASTE.—If this is non-greasy it is probably the tragacanth preparation for which a formula was given in the *C. & D.*, October 28, p. 702. A more elaborate formula from an American source was given in the *C. & D.*, July 30, 1904, p. 178, but it gives a greasy product.

Specialist (156/39).—It is hardly advisable to supply your customer with pills in imitation of those supplied by the "Specialist," especially for the complaint you mention.

W. F. (131/34).—Was your sample of hair-producer sent in a small chip box? We have such a sample unlabelled, and are doubtful as to its identity.

Raleigh (134/10).—CORTEX PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ.—The official methods of exhausting this bark are represented by the Pharmacopœia processes for syrup and tincture. The syrup gives a pleasant and more aromatic product than when alcohol is used as in the tincture, and is the preparation you appear to require. Mr. E. W. Lucas suggested in 1899 that pressure-maceration might advantageously be used for exhausting the bark in the preliminary stage of making the syrup, but Professor Greenish found (*C. & D.*, November 12, 1904, p. 786) that the resulting syrup is practically identical with one made by the B.P. process.

C. N. (7/12).—HAIR-RESTORER.—The following is a standard recipe from "Pharmaceutical Formulas":

Acetate of lead	...	...	5iiss.
Milk of sulphur (calcareous)	...	...	5iij.
Glycerin	...	...	5x.
Heliotrope perfume	...	...	5ij.
Water to	...	...	5x.

Mix the powders intimately and rub up with the glycerin, gradually add the water, and lastly the perfume.

It is not necessary to use distilled water. Is the red tint you speak of given to the hair, or is the hair-restorer coloured red?

Hoose (139/26).—AUSTRALIAN PREVENTIVE OF HUSK AND WORMS IN LAMBS.—The mixture you send is probably much altered from what it was when freshly made, but we have been able to detect the presence of sodium hyposulphite, to which its efficacy is probably due. The strength of the mixture should be arranged so that a three-months-old lamb receives 1 drachm, double that dose being given to the animal at six months old; the dose to be given once or twice a week.

E. S. J. (150/25).—PYRAMIDON FOR RHEUMATISM.—We have looked up several references to pyramidon and its salicylate, and the result does not encourage us to recommend it as the chief ingredient in a proprietary remedy for rheumatism. Pyramidon was found by Dr. Von Linbeck, of Vienna, to be a good substitute for salicylic acid where the latter is badly borne, and this observer added that in articular rheumatism the effect of pyramidon is almost specific when given in fractional doses throughout the day in a quantity amounting alto-

gether to about 24 grains. It has no value in chronic rheumatism.

A. C. (142/57).—FURNITURE-PASTE.—This has a composition much like the following, the colouring being modified as desired:

Ceresine	...	...	...	3x.
Yellow wax	...	...	...	3iv.
Turpentine	...	...	...	3xl.
Alkanet-root	...	...	...	3ij.

Macerate the alkanet-root in the turpentine for a week and strain. Melt the ceresine and yellow wax, remove from the fire, and stir in the coloured turpentine.

You would do well to obtain "Pharmaceutical Formulas": it is full of practical information, and a good investment to anyone starting in business.

M. C. S. (30/24).—TR. OPII DEODORATI.—This is one of the preparations of the United States Pharmacopœia. To make 16 oz. of the tincture, macerate 730 grains of granulated opium (containing from 12 to 12.5 per cent. of crystallised morphine) with 8 oz. of boiling water for twenty-four hours, with frequent stirring; then percolate (with water) until the opium is exhausted, concentrate the percolate to 2½ oz., and when cold add 1 oz. of purified petroleum benzene and agitate vigorously for ten minutes. Transfer to a separator and separate the aqueous portion, and again shake with 2 dr. of benzene, separate the benzene, and drive off the last traces by the heat of a water-bath. To the deodorised liquid add 9 oz. water, filter, add 3¼ oz. alcohol to the filtrate, and pass enough water through the filter to bring the volume of the finished tincture to 16 oz.

A. C. M. (157/4).—COUGH-ELIXIR.—The following resembles in most particulars the cough-mixture you are desirous of imitating:

Theriaca purificat.	...	...	3xx.
Oxymellis scillæ	...	...	3xvj.
Syr. tolu.	...	...	3xvj.
Acid. acetic. fort.	...	...	3iij.
Ext. glycyrrh. liq. (B.P. '85)	...	...	3iij.
Ol. menth. pip.	...	...	5iiss.
Ol. anisi	...	...	5j.
Spt. chloroformi	...	...	3ss.
Aquam ad	...	...	Oiv.

Dose: Adults, two teaspoonfuls in water.

If not quite hot enough, the chloroform can with advantage be increased.

F. E. B. (156/24) and J. A. H. (42/6).—BOOK INQUIRIES.—Refer to *C. & D. Diary*, 1906.

Teds (158/60).—RAILWAY FOOT-WARMERS are filled with a supersaturated solution of sodium acetate. It is used on account of the continuous evolution of heat during crystallisation.

Pills (162/33).—We cannot undertake the analysis of the antibilious pills you send unless some useful information is likely to result therefrom. This we cannot judge, as you furnish no particulars.

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "*C. & D. Diary*," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

163/74. Importers of "Fango," the Italian mud used for rheumatism.

163/13. Is there any recognised formula for Dr. Sheffield's (formerly a West-end dentist) tooth-paste? The ingredients are camphor, soap, and chalk.

WILKINSON v. BONVALEE ET CIE., LTD.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on Thursday, December 21, before Mr. Justice Buckley, counsel in this case applied for a writ of attachment or a committal order against Frederick Robert Cullingford, who was the managing director of Bonvalet et Cie., Ltd., for breach of an order of Judge Rentoul that certain books containing recipes for the manufacture of scent and soaps should be handed over to the plaintiffs. Mr. Cozens-Hardy, for the respondent, said he had two technical objections, and after hearing them and other arguments, his Lordship gave plaintiffs leave to amend their summons by asking for a four-day order, and gave them a four-day order, they undertaking not to enforce it until after the appeal had been disposed of. He further gave liberty to either party to apply as to the costs of the summons after the appeal had been disposed of.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., December 21.

BUSINESS in drugs and chemicals is diminishing as the year closes, but the market has a steady undertone, there being little disposition to force goods on reluctant buyers. Among chemicals, English tartaric acid, soda tartarate, pulv. seidlitz, refined camphor, hyposulphite of soda, sulphate of copper, and antimony are all higher; and in drugs both gamboge and ergot are dearer. Castor oil and linseed are firmer, cod-liver oil is lower, and cinchona was also lower at auction. Early in the New Year we should not be surprised to see a few important alterations in those fine chemicals which have lately been more or less unsettled. Bromides, iodides, bismuth salts and morphine may be mentioned in this category. The following table shows the principal alterations of the week :

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Camphor, refined Jap. Ergot Gamboge Hyposulphite of soda Pulv. seidlitz Soda tart. Spirit (German) Tapioca	Castor oil Linseed Resin Tartaric acid (Eng.)	Coriander Potashes	Cinchona Cod-liver oil

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, December 21 :—Menthol and Japanese wax are dull of sale. Refined camphor is firm and castor oil in barrels has advanced to 51½m. per 100 kilos.

SMYRNA, December 21 :—The sales of opium for the week ending Wednesday amount to 30 cases, at the parity of 8s. per lb., f.o.b. The market is firmer owing to cold weather.

NEW YORK, December 21 :—Dulness prevails in the drug-market. Opium is slow of sale at the unaltered quotation of \$3.10 per lb. for druggists by single cases. Russian ergot of rye has been advanced to 48c. per lb., and wahoo bark of root is scarce and dearer at 60c. per lb. American refined camphor has been advanced 3c. to 85c. per lb. in barrels, and Rio ipecacuanha is firm at \$1.75 per lb. Ceylon citronella oil is easy at 35c. per lb. Peppermint oil is firmer at \$2.40 per lb. for bulk.

Heavy Chemicals.

A good demand—in fact, particularly so for the time of year—is being experienced in the heavy-chemical market, and this is the case at all the principal centres. Otherwise there is no change of special importance to be reported. Under these conditions values all round, both on prompt and forward account, keep very steady.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—Bleaching-powder and caustic soda tend dearer on forward account, and demand is good. Ammonia alkali and soda crystals keep very steady, and are in good request. Salts are moving somewhat better at unchanged rates, and chlorates and prussiates are a shade firmer.

RECOVERED SULPHUR maintains a strong tone at about 57. 10s. to 57. 15s. per ton, free on rails in bags, and is not in over-abundant supply.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is somewhat dull, especially on forward account, but values are fairly steady. Nearest figures are: Beckton January-April, 12l. 17s. 6d.; Beckton terms,

12l. 10s.; London, 12l. 10s.; Leith, 12l. 10s.; Hull, 12l. 7s. 6d. to 12l. 8s. 9d.

BICHROMATES OF POTASH AND SODA continue in fair consumptive demand. Bichromate of potash, English and Scotch deliveries, 3d. per lb., less 2½ per cent. Glasgow; export, 2½d. per lb., f.o.b. Glasgow and net. Bichromate of soda, English and Scotch deliveries, 2½d. per lb., less 2½ per cent. Glasgow; export, 2d. per lb., f.o.b. Glasgow, net.

GREEN COPPERAS.—Steady and in about good average request for both home and export. Best Lancashire makes 37s. 6d. to 40s. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool, and Welsh 11s. to 12s. per ton in bulk, free on rails.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, December 20.

ACID, TARTARIC.—Agents for foreign are rather firmer in their views, quotation now being 10½d. to 11d. per lb., c.i.f., less 5 per cent.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—Stocks of Maranhão have been considerably reduced, and owing to brisk demand holders are firmer.

CANARY-SEED.—Small sales of Turkish are reported at 67s. 6d. per quarter. This price could probably be shaded for quantity.

CASTOR OIL.—There has been a better demand for all descriptions, and the market closes firmer at 3½d. to 3¾d. for good seconds Calcutta on the spot, while for shipment quotation is unchanged at 3½d. First-pressure French is now firmly held at 2½d. to 2½½d. per lb., and for shipment has further advanced to 25l. 10s. per ton, f.o.b. Marseilles.

FENUGREEK-SEED.—Large sales reported of Bombay at 9s. 9d. per cwt. net on the spot.

HEMP-SEED.—The small stocks offering are firmly held at from 45s. to 50s. per quarter of 336 lbs.

HONEY.—The sales include Chilean Pile 1 at 25s. per ewt.

LINSEED OIL is rather firmer at from 19s. to 19s. 6d. per cwt., naked.

OLIVE OIL.—There is a firmer tendency both for old oil on the spot and for new to arrive, owing to demand having been very brisk during the last week.

SULPHATE OF COPPER is again dearer at 25l. 5s. per ton for December delivery and 25l. 10s. for January.

German Drug-market.

Hambury, December 19.

Business is very quiet in view of the approaching holidays.

CAMPHOR.—Refined is very firm and little is offered; 770m. per 100 kilos. has been paid, and 780m. is now asked.

CORIANDER-SEED is scarce, Russian offering at 75m. per 100 kilos.

CUMIN-SEED is firm, with Malta offering at 60m. and Mogador at 55m. per 100 kilos.

CASCARA-SAGRADA is quoted 58m. to 60m. per 100 kilos.

ERGOT is firmer at 400m. per 100 kilos., which has been paid.

CARNAUBA WAX is quiet at from 265m. to 400m. per 100 kilos., according to quality.

GALANGAL is in fair demand at 28½m. per 100 kilos.

JALAP has been in strong demand at 90m. per 100 kilos.

JAPANESE WAX is dull of sale at 103m. per 100 kilos.

LYCOPodium is firm at 480m. per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL is also dull at 18m. per kilo.

QUININE is very quiet at from 28m. to 27m. per kilo.

SENEGA, too, is quiet at 570m. per 100 kilos.

SUGAR OF MILK is tending firmer at 125m. per 100 kilos.

OILS (FIXED).—Castor is advancing, and 50½m. per 100 kilos. is now quoted for first pressing in barrels. Cod-liver oil is inactive at 80m. per barrel for non-congealing oil. Chinese wood oil is firm at 62m. per 100 kilos.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Peppermint is quiet and tends easier, with Japanese offering at 9½m. per kilo. and H.G.H. at 13½m. per lb. Star-aniseed is firmer at 11½m. per kilo.

Arrivals.

The following drugs and chemicals have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from December 14 to 20, inclusive: Acetic acid (@ Frederikstad) 115 cbs.; albumen (@ Marseilles) 12; aniseed (@ Marseilles) 45; annatto seed (@ Ceylon) 6; argol (@ Bordeaux) 45; benzoin. (via Copenhagen) 6 cs., (@ Penang) 20; bismuth (@ Sydney) 26 bxs.; bleaching-powder (@ Hamburg) 437 cks.; boric acid (@ Leghorn) 73; bromine (@ Hamburg) 113; Calabar beans (@ W.C. Africa) 5; carbide of calcium (@ Gothenburg) 60 dms.; cardamoms (@ Colombo) 93; cassia oil, 10; castor oil (@ Calcutta) 350 cs.; chlorate of potash (@ Gothenburg) 20; cinchona. (@ Amsterdam) 422 bls., (@ Havre) 33, (@ Ceylon) 79, (@ Calicut) 28, (@ Payta) 58; cochineal, 68; cod-liver oil, (@ Christiania) 11 cs. 25 brls., (@ Rotterdam 50 cs., (@ Bergen) 20; coriander seed (@ Marseilles), 101; cream of tartar (@ Bordeaux) 261; cuttlebone (@ Marseilles) 20; deer-tongue leaves (@ New York) 22; drugs (@ Yokohama), 30 cs. in tr.; essential oils, (@ Ostend) 36, (@ Hong Kong) 10 cs. in tr.; formic acid (@ Hamburg), 16 cbs.; galls (@ Trieste), 19; gentian (@

Marseilles), 13; geranium oil (@ Marseilles), 15 cs.; glycerin (@ Newcastle), 42 dms.; gum, unenumerated, (@ Bombay) 634 bgs. 122 cs., (@ Lisbon) 89 cs. 11 brls.; lavender flowers (@ Antwerp), 10; lemon-grass oil (@ Calicut), 9 cs.; lemon peel (@ Bombay), 22; mastich (@ Smyrna), 8; nux vomica (via Marseilles), 159; opium, (@ Calcutta) 37, (@ Symrna) 10, (via Marseilles) 46, (@ Constantinople) 17 cs.; permanganate of potash (@ Hamburg), 124; prussiate of potash (@ Hamburg), 53; "roots" (@ Marseilles), 409 bls.; saccharin (@ Rotterdam), 12 cs.; saffron, (@ Alicante) 1, (@ Valencia) 1; sandaric (@ Mogador), 110 brls., 66 bgs.; sarsaparilla (@ Havre), 21; squills (@ Trieste) 6; sugar of lead, 13; tartar, (@ Hamburg) 14, (@ Barcelona) 30; tartaric acid (@ Valencia), 38; vanilla (via Marseilles), 26 cs.; wax, bees (@ Barcelona) 37, (@ Bombay) 49 cs., (@ Mogador) 26, (@ Marseilles) 29, (@ Hamburg) 21; witchhazel ext. (@ New York), 9; wood oil, (@ Hamburg) 56, (@ Shanghai) 144.

ACID, BORIC, is firm at 22s. for crystals and 24s. for powder on the spot. Advances from Leghorn state there is a good demand for Tuscan boric acid at unchanged rates.

ACID, TARTARIC.—Owing to the advance in raw materials the market is firmer, English having advanced to 11½d. per lb., which has been paid and since refused by makers, one of whom quotes 11¾d.; foreign can be had at from 10¾d. to 10½d.

ALCOHOL.—An advance has taken place in the price of the more highly rectified German spirit, but druggists' quality is unchanged, being obtainable at 7½d. per pf. gallon exclusive of drums, ex quay, and for perfumer's spirit 9d. is now quoted, an intermediate quality offering at 7¾d. to 8d.

ANISEED is scarce. Small Spanish is offering at 28s. 6d. per cwt. A parcel of Levant was cleared lately at 26s.

ANTIMONY.—Owing to scarcity, a further advance has taken place in English regulus, which is now quoted 60l. to 62l., an advance of about 4l., and Japanese crude is quoted 40l. spot, and 36l. 10s. c.i.f.

ARROWROOT.—In auction St. Vincent in barrels was bought in at 2½d. per lb.

BROMIDES.—Weak. It is on the cards that a reduction will take place in the makers' prices early in the new year, owing to the competition of "outside" parcels, but nothing is definitely known. Meanwhile English is quoted at 1s. 2½d. per lb. less 5 per cent., and foreign (also B.P.) at 1s. 0½d. net.

CAMPHOR.—The price of English refined bells from refiners remains very firm at 3s. 8d. per lb., and the outlook is for still higher prices. Japanese is also firmer; the moderate spot sales including 1-oz. and ½-oz. tablets at 3s. 3d. per lb., and for December shipment a sale of 3,000 lbs. 1-oz. tablets has been made at 3s. 2d., c.i.f.

CANARY-SEED.—The market is slow at 61s. to 62s. per quarter for ordinary qualities on the spot. New crop River Plate seed is offering at 52s., c.i.f. terms, for February-March shipment.

CARAWAY SEEDS are steady, but quiet, at 27s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. per cwt. for ordinary to good Dutch on the spot.

CINCHONA.—At the last auction of the year rather larger than usual supplies were offered, of which three-quarters found buyers at an average unit of ¾d. to ⅞d. per lb., against 1d. at the previous London sale, and a parity of ¾d. at the last Amsterdam sale. Altogether, the bark contained about five tons of quinine, the bulk of it being South American and Java cinchona. Over two hundred packages of Colombian of new import were offered, for which 1d. per lb. was wanted, but in several instances bids of ¾d. were to be submitted. This bark was imported via Savanilla, the broker stating that it had been transported by mules for 500 miles, but judging from results it would have been better to have left it on the trees, and obtain an analysis before cutting and incurring needless losses.

The following table shows the quantity of bark offered and sold:

	Packages Offered	Packages Sold
South American cinchona ...	874	621
Java cinchona ...	595	595
East Indian cinchona ...	271	159
Ceylon cinchona ...	158	19
African cinchona ...	133	133
Jamaica cinchona ...	18	18
	2,049	1,545

The following table shows the approximate quantities of bark purchased by the principal buyers:—

	Lbs.
The Imperial Quinine factory ...	59,546
Messrs. Howards & Sons, Ltd. ...	35,362
The Brunswick factory ...	31,786
The Mannheim and Amsterdam factories ...	28,305
The American and Italian factories ...	28,114
The Frankfort and Stuttgart factories ...	5,990
Total quantity sold ...	189,103
Bought in or withdrawn ...	82,540
Total quantity offered ...	271,643

The prices paid were as follows: East Indian Ledgeriana, original stem chips 2½d. and root 3½d. Red, original stem chips and shavings 1½d. to 2½d., and root 2½d. to 3½d. Crown stem chips 1½d., branch 1½d. to 2½d.; thin long dark part silvery quill was bought in at 5d. Ceylon, Succirubra stem chips 3d., branch 1½d., hybrid stem chips 3½d., and renewed 3d. per lb. Jamaica, officialis, broken quill and chips 2½d., and Succirubra ditto 2½d. African, dull to fair Red quill 3d. to 3½d. South American, Bolivian cultivated Calisaya quill 3½d. to 4½d., one lot 5½d., quilling 2½d. to 3½d. Soft Colombian, good bright shavings 4½d., stem chips and shavings 3½d. Cuprea (33 bales) 1d. to 1½d., and Pitayo 1½d. Java, Ledgeriana stem chips 2½d. to 6½d., root 3½d. to 5½d., branch 1½d. to 5½d. Hybrid, stem chips 3½d. to 4½d., root 3½d. to 3½d. and branch 2½d. to 4½d. per lb.

The shipments from Java during the first half of December amounted to 548,000 A. lbs., against 800,000 A. lbs. last year. The auction to be held at Amsterdam on January 11 will consist of 2,482 packages Succirubra, 8,156 packages Ledgeriana, and 2,556 packages Hybrid, or a total of 13,194 packages.

CHAMOMILES meet with a steady demand, the business comprising sales of fair at 92s. 6d. per cwt.

COLOCYNTH.—Referring to the rejection of 4 cases of colocynth, reported in our last issue, Messrs. J. L. Lyon & Co., the direct importers, inform us that they gave instructions to the London and India Docks Co. to draw a sample from each of the four cases. After the rejection they complained to the Docks Co., who replied, "The samples were correctly drawn. The buyer only inspected one case. We sampled the lot." We print this as an explanation due to the importers.

COPPER SULPHATE continues to advance. Ordinary brands, 98 to 99 per cent. pure, are quoted 24l. per ton, and for the premier brand 25l. is wanted on the spot, and 24l. 10s. for forward. In Liverpool, Macclesfield brand is quoted 25s. 6d. in casks and 26s. in kegs. It is said makers of sulphate are limiting their production to actual requirements, as they are able to sell copper to better advantage.

CORIANDER-SEED.—East Indian descriptions are steady at 24s. per cwt., but sales are slow, as usual at this time of year. Fine qualities are selling in small quantities at 32s. to 42s. per cwt. Morocco is quoted on the spot at 23s. 6d., and new crop to arrive 19s., c.i.f.

CUMIN-SEED.—The demand continues quiet, but prices are unaltered at 27s. 6d. per cwt. for Morocco, and 32s. to 35s. for Malta.

ERGOT is firmer and in more demand. Russian has been sold on the spot at 1s. 9d., and more could probably be had at 1s. 10d.; while 2s. 2d. is asked for old Spanish. For shipment from Hamburg 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d., c.i.f., is quoted for Russian, and business has been done in Spanish up to 2s. 7d., c.i.f., but very little is now available.

FENUGREEK-SEED.—Small sales of Morocco are reported at 11s. per cwt.

GAMBOGE.—A small sale of fair Siam pipe has been made at 20l. per cwt.

IODINE.—It is reported that a reduction has been agreed upon and is imminent.

IPECACUANHA.—Quiet, with sellers of Rio at from 6s. 6d. to 7s. per lb., according to holder.

JUNIPER-BERRIES.—Extreme prices are now asked in Italy, as stocks there are almost exhausted. Good natural sifted berries are quoted 17s. per cwt. gross for net c.i.f. London.

LINSEED is dearer at 45s. to 48s. per quarter for good to fine.

MENTHOL.—Quiet, with sellers at 8s. 1½d. per lb. spot for Kobayashi.

OIL, ANISEED STAR, is rather firmer, a small business having been done at 5s. 3d., spot, but most holders want 5s. 4d.; for shipment (near at hand) 5s., c.i.f., is quoted.

OIL, ANISEED STAR, is rather firmer, a small business quoted at from 33s. 3d. to 34s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. London, according to brand. Hull make of first pressing is quoted 25l. 10s. per ton for prompt and January to June delivery, and seconds for January to June delivery 23l. 10s. ex wharf, London. French medicinal is quoted 28s. 6d. per cwt. in barrels, and 31s. in cases.

OIL, ANISEED STAR, is rather firmer, a small business again very quiet, owing to the approaching close of the year, and finest Lofoten non-congealing cod-liver oil is obtainable at 75s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. No arrivals of new oil can be noted, and fishing has been considerably hindered by the constant stormy weather. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 14,528 barrels, against 7,263 barrels at the corresponding date of last year. In London finest non-congealing Norwegian oil is offered at 77s. 6d. per barrel on the spot.

OIL, OLIVE.—The new crop of Tuscan oil promises to be excellent both as regards quality and quantity. The following prices are quoted: "Extra cream," 64l. 5s.; "cream," 60l. 10s.; "extra sublime," 55l. 15s.; "sublime," 50l. 15s.; and superfine, 45l. per ton of 1,015 kilos. net weight in quarter pipes, c.i.f. London, January shipment; half pipes are quoted 5s. less, and pipes 15s. per ton less.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Quiet, with sellers of Japanese demethylised oil (Kobayashi) at 4s. 4½d. spot, American H.G.H. at 14s., and Wayne County at 10s. 6d. per lb.

OPIMUM.—Our correspondents write as follows:

SMYRNA, December 8.—The sales this week amount to 53 cases, including 49 cases selected usual run talequale for the U.S.A. and 23 cases Karahissar for England. The great need of money on the part of many holders, and the late slack demand from consumers, has brought about the present decline, but adverse weather causing damage to the crop would soon strengthen the position again.

SMYRNA, December 9.—The need of money on the part of weak holders has again induced them to make concessions, resulting in sales of 83 cases as follows: Fifty-five cases current t.q. at the parity of 7s. 8d. and 28 cases choice Karahissar t.q. at 8s. 4d., c.i.f. European ports. Possessors of orders are now asking further small concessions, and it remains to be seen whether they will be granted. The market closes unsettled. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 1,339 cases, against 4,049 cases at the corresponding date of last year.

ORRIS remains firm, with a good business in progress in Italy, the sales including first Florentine sorts in ton lots at the parity of 24s. per cwt., gross for net in double bags, c.i.f. London.

POTASH PERMANGANATE is still coming forward in small quantities only, makers being greatly behindhand in delivery; 40s. to 45s. is quoted on the spot.

QUICKSILVER.—The importers quote 7l. 5s. per bottle, and second hands 7l. 2s. 6d.

QUININE is quite nominal so far as the speculative market is concerned, 8½d. being quoted for old German sulphate, recent make offering at 8¾d. from second hands.

RED-LEAD.—There is no material change in the quotations for red or white. Small lots of foreign red could probably be had at a shade under our last quotation, say 19l. to 19l. 5s. per ton, ex wharf.

SARSAPARILLA.—An arrival of 21 bales Vera Cruz has taken place: 5½d. to 6d. is the spot price, and for grey Jamaica 1s. 10d. is quoted, and native red 1s. to 1s. 3d. from second hands.

SEIDLITZ-POWDER.—Messrs. Howards announce an advance to 62s. 6d. per cwt. in 5-cwt. casks and 64s. 9d. in 28-lb. parcels.

SHELLAC.—Quiet in all positions. The small sales on the spot include matted TN orange at 177s. 6d. per cwt., fair at 180s. to 181s., and superior TN at 182s. 6d. and for Buttons full prices have been paid. For delivery practically no business has been done, and prices are nominal.

SODA HYPOSULPHITE has advanced from 10s. to 15s. per ton and is a very firm market. Crystals for photographic purposes in large quantities are now quoted 7s. per cwt. on the spot.

SODA TARTARATE.—Messrs. Howards have advanced their quotation for crystals or powder to 74s. per cwt. in 5-cwt. casks, and to 77s. in 28-lb. parcels.

SPICES.—At auction the small supplies offered were mostly bought in. No *Pepper* was offered, and privately fair Singapore sells slowly at 5½d. spot. Fine bold *white* Singapore was bought in at auction at 11d., and privately fair is quoted 7½d., and fair Penang 7½d. For arrivals the sales include 40 tons Singapore near at hand at 7½d. to 7¾d. landed terms; sellers of January-March ask 7½d., c.i.f. Good *Pimento* was bought in at 2½d., and fair Mombasa *Chillies* at 28s. per cwt. Seventy bags Japanese *Cassia* sold at 21s. for broken. Both *Nutmegs* and *Mace* were quiet. *Tapioca* firm to dealer, Penang at auction being bought in at high rates. No *Cloves* were offered at auction, and privately the delivery market up to Wednesday had been quiet, but on that day about two thousand bales Zanzibar changed hands at fluctuating prices, including October-December at 6½d., January-March at 6¾d. to 6¾¾d., March-May 6¾¾d. to 6¾¾d. For arrival October-December shipment has been sold at 6½d. to 6¾d., and January-March at 6¾d., c.i.f., d/w.

SQUILL.—Ordinary dark brown is quoted 3½d. per lb.

STROPHANTHUS.—It is reported that the already large stocks in Hamburg and London are to be augmented by a consignment of a further ten tons to the former port.

SULPHUR.—The market for crude in Sicily is quiet according to the letter advices, and as shipments in November were small, "outsiders" have reduced their prices by about 1 per cent. Refined and sublimed are stationary and prices unchanged.

WAX, BEES'.—The new Italian crop is now coming in, for guaranteed pure of which, in cases, the parity of 142s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. London, has been paid.

The Future of Java Cinchona.

Telegrams have been received at Amsterdam from Batavia, advising that "a recent meeting of cinchona-planters resolved to form a combination to limit the export of bark. This combination intends to transform into a Union, under the presidency of Mr. P. van Leersum, manager of the Government Cinchona-plantations. Planters representing twenty plantations have already undertaken to reduce their exports from 8,556,000 Amsterdam lbs. to 5,918,000 Amsterdam lbs. next year, and to warehouse one-twelfth of their crops. The limiting of the unit has been abolished."

The following paragraph in regard to the future of cinchona represents the views of a correspondent of the "Soer Handelsblad" (through "De Indische Mercuur"), and was, of course, written previously to the above decision of the planters: "I regard the future of cinchona as very dark; the prices go lower at each auction, notwithstanding which large quantities are bought in, and the stock in Amsterdam is constantly increasing. Up to the present three-quarters of the planters had combined not to sell below a fixed price per unit, and thus they hoped to keep up prices. The result has been that they have been compelled to hold back or leave unsold very large quantities, while 'outsiders' who were not in the arrangement were able to sell all their bark. There is every chance that the planters' combination will break down at the end of this year. Everyone will then be eager to sell, and the result will be another enormous fall in prices. The quinine-manufacturers will then emerge as victors from the fight. It was a great pity that all the planters were not united, as the golden time is now past. I think that within the near future the prices of 1895 and 1896 will return."

West African Products Research.

In further reference to the paragraphs we have published relating to the work of the Liverpool Institute of Tropical Research, especially in regard to a new vegetable oil obtained from the seeds of certain West African gourds and melons, we now understand the Institute make no claim whatever to "novelty" or "discovery" (as was stated in this journal) so far as either the oil itself or its source was concerned, the whole object of the investigation being to examine those oil-producing plants which were in common use in tropical countries. The Institute have carried out a large number of researches in reference to oil-bearing plants, especially the seeds of gourds and melons from tropical Africa. In one instance the result of their investigations was to show that the seeds had a distinct commercial value, and as a consequence a Liverpool firm promptly ordered a shipment of them from the West Coast of Africa. The particular seeds in question were not the "beref" or common "water melon" seeds of West Africa, which are, of course, well known to the Institute.

The Pharmacy Act, 1868, Appeal Case.

The High Court decides that Rankin's Ointment is a Part 2 Poison.

The hearing of the appeal from the Leeds Magistrate's decision convicting Mr. E. O. Brown, chemist and druggist, Headingley, of an offence under Section 17 of the Act for selling veratrine—a poisonous vegetable alkaloid—to an unknown person, began in a Divisional Court of King's Bench at 3 p.m. on Monday, Sir Edward Clarke opening for appellant. He contended that the article sold was a vermin-killer, and by the 1869 resolution, duly gazetted, is in Part 2 of the Schedule. Mr. Kerly, on behalf of the prosecutor (Mr. Leggett, Secretary of the Patent-medicine Vendors and Drug Stores Association), argued that the Armonson decision applies, but the Court ruled that it and the Piper decision refer solely to the sale of poisons by unauthorised persons under Sections 1 and 15, and allowed the appeal.

In the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice on Monday, December 18, the Lord Chief Justice and



LORD ALVERSTONE, F.R.S.,
The Lord Chief Justice.

Justices Lawrance and Ridley, sitting as a Divisional Court, had before them a case stated by Mr. Charles M. Atkinson, Stipendiary Police Magistrate for Leeds, for the opinion of the High Court, arising from several cases which have been dealt with in the *C. & D.* as they arose. On January 21, 1905, an information was preferred by Clifford Dunn, the solicitor acting for William James Leggett, of 95 Boaler Street, Liverpool, alleging that Edward Oliver Brown, on July 27, 1904, unlawfully sold a certain vegetable alkaloid, being a poison named in the first part of

Schedule (A) to the Pharmacy Act, 1868—to wit, veratrine—to Margaret McCann, who was then a person unknown to him, Margaret McCann not being then introduced to him by some person known to him. The information was heard by Mr. Atkinson on February 24, April 11, and May 2, 1905, and the appellant (Edward Oliver Brown) was convicted and directed to pay a fine of 20s., and 21s. costs. The appellant being aggrieved and dissatisfied with the determination, as being erroneous in point of law, asked for a case to be stated for the opinion of the High Court. Mr. Atkinson accordingly signed the following:—

Statement of the Case.

1. Upon the hearing of the said information the following facts were admitted or proved in evidence before me:

(a) That the appellant is a registered chemist and druggist carrying on business at a shop situate in Otley Road, Headingley, in Leeds, and is duly qualified.

(b) That on the 27th July, 1904, the appellant at his shop sold and supplied to Margaret McCann a packet containing 22½ grains of a substance known as "Rankin's ointment," to which was affixed a label distinctly and legibly printed in the words following:

RANKIN'S OINTMENT FOR DESTROYING
VERMIN ON THE HEAD.
TRADE 15658 MARK. TINS 6d. and 1s.
POISON.
Not to be applied where the skin is broken.
Price 6d.

Rankin's ointment is a compound prepared and sold for the destruction of vermin.

(c) That Margaret McCann was a person then unknown to the appellant, and was not then introduced to him by any person known to him.

(d) That the said packet of Rankin's ointment contained 22½ grains (equivalent to rather more than 1 per cent. of the whole contents of the packet) of certain poisonous vegetable alkaloids. There was no evidence as to the ingredients used in the actual preparation of the ointment, but, on analysis, these poisonous vegetable alkaloids were found to consist to a very large extent (approximately 90 per cent.) of pure vegetable veratrine, which is a poisonous vegetable alkaloid.

(e) That the quantity of pure alkaloid veratrine present would (if the ointment in the packet were taken internally by an adult human being) cause purging and vomiting, and possibly a fatal result.

2. Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868 (31 & 32 Vict. c. 121), provides as follows:

It shall be unlawful to sell any poison either by wholesale or by retail unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover in which such poison is contained be distinctly labelled with the name of the article and the word "Poison," and with the name and address of the seller of the poison; and it shall be unlawful to sell any poison of those which are in the first part of Schedule (A) to this Act, or may hereafter be added thereto under Section 2 of this Act, to any person unknown to the seller, unless introduced by some person known to the seller; and on every sale of any such article the seller shall, before delivery, make or cause to be made an entry in a book to be kept for that purpose, stating, in the form set forth in Schedule (F) to this Act, the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the article sold, and the purpose for which it is stated by the purchaser to be required, to which entry the signature of the purchaser and of the person, if any, who introduced him shall be affixed; and any person selling poison otherwise than is herein provided shall, upon a summary conviction before two Justices of the Peace in England or the Sheriff in Scotland, be liable to a penalty not exceeding 5l. for the first offence, and to a penalty not exceeding 10l. for the second or any subsequent offence. . . .

Part I. of the Schedule comprises (*inter alia*) "all poisonous alkaloids and their salts."

3. Section 2 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, provides as follows:

The several articles named or described in the Schedule (A) shall be deemed to be poisons within the meaning of this Act, and the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (hereinafter referred to as the Pharmaceutical Society) may from time to time by resolution declare that any article in such resolution named ought to be deemed a poison within the meaning of this Act; and thereupon the said Society shall submit the same for the approval of the Privy Council, and if such approval shall be given, then such resolution and approval shall be advertised in the "London Gazette," and on the expiration of one month from such advertisement the article named in such resolution shall be deemed to be a poison within the meaning of this Act.

4. In pursuance of Section 2 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society on the 1st December, 1869, declared by resolution that certain articles named in the resolution ought to be deemed poisons within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act.

The said resolution received the approval of the Privy Council, and the said resolution and approval were advertised in the "London Gazette" of December 21, 1869.

The following is a copy of the resolution:

By virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, the said Council do hereby resolve and declare that each of the following articles, viz.—

Preparations of prussic acid
Preparations of cyanide of potassium and of all metallic cyanides

Preparations of strychnine
 Preparations of atropine
 Preparations of corrosive sublimate
 Preparations of morphine
 Red oxide of mercury (commonly known as red precipitate of mercury)
 Ammoniated mercury (commonly known as white precipitate of mercury)

Every compound containing any poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, when prepared or sold for the destruction of vermin

The tincture and all vesicating liquid preparations of cantharides

—ought to be deemed a poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act, 1868; and also that of the same each of the following articles, viz.—

Preparations of prussic acid
 Preparations of cyanide of potassium, and of all metallic cyanides

Preparations of strychnine
 Preparations of atropine

—ought to be deemed a poison in the first part of the Schedule (A) to the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

5. It was contended on behalf of the respondent that, as the ointment contained a dangerous quantity of "poisonous vegetable alkaloids" which are expressly included in Part I. of the Schedule, and as the penal sections of the Pharmacy Act are not confined to the sale of the scheduled poisons in their simple state or of the preparations of such poisons, but extend to the sale of a mixture or compound containing a scheduled poison [*Pharmaceutical Society v. Piper & Co.* (1893) Q.B. 686; *Pharmaceutical Society v. Armon* (1894) 2 Q.B. D. 720], the defendant had been proved to be guilty of the offence charged in the information.

6. It was contended on behalf of the appellant that compounds containing vegetable alkaloids are not within Part I. of the Schedule (A) to the Pharmacy Act, 1868; that the words "poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts" in Part I. of the said Schedule do not include compounds containing a poisonous vegetable alkaloid; that the cases of *Pharmaceutical Society v. Piper* and *Pharmaceutical Society v. Armon* do not support the contention that a compound containing a poisonous vegetable alkaloid is to be regarded, for the purpose of Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as the alkaloid itself, and only to be sold under the restrictions imposed upon the sale of articles included in Part I. of the Schedule.

It was further contended on behalf of the appellant that, inasmuch as the resolution of 1869 did not place vermin-killers within Part I. of the Schedule, it must be taken that "every compound containing any poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, when prepared or sold for the destruction of vermin" is comprised within Part II. of the Schedule, and that all the requirements of the Pharmacy Act had been duly complied with. It was pointed out that certain substances containing poisons within Part I. had been placed by the Legislature in Part II. of the original Schedule, and the Sale of Poisons (Ireland) Act, 1870, was also referred to.

7. It was contended for the respondent, in reply, that if a mixture be sold containing poison in such a form that it retains its dangerous qualities, there is none the less the sale of a poison because it has been mixed with other articles so as to constitute a compound; and, further, that vermin-killers containing poisons within Part I. of the Schedule were not intended to be withdrawn by the resolution from Part I., even if the Act conferred power on the Pharmaceutical Society so to withdraw them. It was argued that it is quite consistent with the terms of the resolution to hold that vermin-killers containing poisons in Part I. fall within Part I., while vermin-killers containing poisons in Part II. fall within Part II. It was, too, pointed out that at the date of the resolution, none of the cases as to the sale of mixtures or compounds had been decided, and that this probably explains the specific mention of vermin-killers; and, further, that, as the Court cannot enter into questions arising as to the proportion of the poisonous ingredients (unless, indeed, the principle *de minimis non curat lex* applies), one result of upholding the appellant's contention would be that strychnine and other deadly poisons, in the form of vermin-killers, could be obtained by all persons indiscriminately and in any quantity without record or inquiry of any kind.

8. I was of opinion that vermin-killers containing, in dangerous quantities, poisons within Part I. of the Schedule fall within that part of the Schedule. I accordingly convicted the appellant; and the question for the Court is whether, upon the facts stated, I came to a correct decision in point of law, and, if not, what should be done in the premises.

Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., Mr. Bonsey, and Mr. Glyn-Jones appeared for the appellant; Mr. D. M. Kerly was counsel for the respondent.

The Case for the Appellant.

Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., having reviewed the case, said the simplest way of dealing with the matter—which had a certain amount of complexity about it—would be before dealing with the facts to take the Statute.

The Lord Chief Justice: Indicate generally the nature of the point.

Sir Edward Clarke: The point is that the article which was sold was within the second part of the Schedule (A) of the Act, to which the provision here does not apply. It is the Pharmacy Act of 1868. I will point out how the matter arose.

The Lord Chief Justice: You are appealing against a conviction?

Sir Edward Clarke said that was so. Section I. provides that

From and after the thirty-first day of December, 1868, it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons, or to assume or use the title "chemist and druggist," or chemist or druggist, or pharmacist, or dispensing chemist or druggist in any part of Great Britain, unless such person shall be a pharmaceutical chemist or a chemist and druggist within the meaning of this Act, and be registered under this Act, and conform to such regulations as to the keeping, dispensing, and selling of such poisons as may from time to time be prescribed by the Pharmaceutical Society with the consent of the Privy Council.

The next Section was the important one. The learned counsel then read Section 2 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, which is set out in the case, and said he need not trouble with the other Sections until he came to Section 17, under which the actual question before the Court arose. Their Lordships would bear in mind that Section 2 speaks of "poisons within the meaning of the Act," and provided that the Pharmaceutical Society might recommend, and upon their recommendation the Privy Council might add, substances to the poisons named in the Act without distinction as to the two parts of the Schedule. In Section 17 their Lordships would find a great distinction made, so far as the requirements of law and the precautions were concerned, between the articles in the first part of the Schedule and in the second part of the Schedule. Section 17 provided:

It shall be unlawful to sell any poison
 —that was a general word applying to everything included in the Act in whatever part of the Schedule it was—

either by wholesale or by retail unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover, in which such poison is contained, be distinctly labelled with the name of the article and the word "Poison" and with the name and address of the seller of the poison.

That was a general provision with regard to all the poisons named in the Act—that with regard to each one of them they should be labelled with the word "Poison" and the name of the seller should be given. Then came a provision that referred only to poisons in the first part of the Schedule:

And it shall be unlawful to sell any poison of those which are in the first part of Schedule (A) to this Act, or may hereafter be added thereto under Section 2 of this Act, to any person unknown to the seller, unless introduced by some person known to the seller.

—that was the line under which the conviction here had taken place—

And on every sale of any such article, the seller shall, before delivery, make or cause to be made an entry in a book to be kept for that purpose stating in the form set forth in Schedule (F) to this Act, the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the article sold, and the purpose for which it is stated by the purchaser to be required, to which entry the signature of the purchaser, and of the person, if any, who introduced him, shall be affixed; and any person selling poison otherwise than is herein provided shall, upon a summary conviction before two justices of the peace in England or the sheriff in Scotland, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for the first offence, and to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for the second or any subsequent offence.

He need not trouble with the rest of that Section.

Mr. Kerly said the rest seemed rather material to him.

Sir Edward Clarke said he would go on :

And for the purposes of this section the person on whose behalf any sale is made by any apprentice or servant shall be deemed to be the seller; but the provisions of this section, which are solely applicable to poisons in the first part of the Schedule (A) to this Act, or which require that the label shall contain the name and address of the seller, shall not apply to articles to be exported from Great Britain by wholesale dealers, nor to sales by wholesale to retail dealers in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing, nor shall any of the provisions of this Section apply to any medicine supplied by a legally qualified apothecary to his patient, nor apply to any article when forming part of the ingredients of any medicine dispensed by a person registered under this Act; provided such medicine be labelled in the manner aforesaid, with the name and address of the seller, and the ingredients thereof be entered, with the name of the person to whom it is sold or delivered, in a book to be kept by the seller for that purpose; and nothing in this Act contained shall repeal or affect any of the provisions of an Act of the Session holden in the fourteenth and fifteenth years in the reign of Her present Majesty, intitled An Act to regulate the Sale of Arsenic.

THE SCHEDULE ANALYSED.

Now their Lordships would pass to the Schedule. The Schedule, as it originally stood, was divided into two parts. Part I. contained those poisons which under the provisions of Section 17 must not be sold to any person unless he is known to the seller or introduced by some one known to the seller, and must only then be sold under conditions as to entering the sale and signing the entry, and so on, which he had referred to in Section 17. Part I. is :

Arsenic and its preparations.
Prussic acid.
Cyanide of potassium and all metallic cyanides.
Strychnine and all poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts.
Aconite and its preparations.
Emetic tartar.
Corrosive sublimate.
Cantharides.
Savin and its oil.
Ergot of rye and its preparations.

As to these, there was no question that they were subject to the specific requirements that the purchaser should be known to the seller or introduced by some one known, and that there should be an entry of the sale and the signature of the purchaser. Then came Part II., and with regard to Part II. the only thing required by the Act was that the article should be marked "Poison" and should have upon it the name and address of the person selling it.

The Lord Chief Justice : And shall be sold by a gentleman who is qualified.

Sir Edward Clarke said that was so. The second part continued—

Oxalic acid.
Chloroform.
Belladonna and its preparations.
Essential oil of almonds unless deprived of its prussic acid.
Opium and all preparations of opium and of poppies.

He asked the Court to notice the additions which were made in 1869 by the Privy Council under the powers given them in the Act. They were set out in the special case. [Here Sir Edward quoted from paragraph 4, p. 991.]

The Lord Chief Justice said that followed Section 2.

Sir Edward Clarke said the Statute their Lordships had before them for construction was a statute which had the Schedule (A) of the original statute enlarged by the addition of these four substances. The other substances fell into the second part of the Schedule, because they were, by resolution of the Pharmaceutical Society and by Order in Council, made poisons within the meaning of the Act, but not made poisons within the first part of Schedule (A).

The Lord Chief Justice : What did you sell ?

THE STATUS OF VERMIN-KILLERS.

Sir Edward Clarke said he sold a compound containing veratrine, which would be a poison within the Pharmacy Act, 1868, because it was a poisonous vegetable alkaloid. The tin contained a very small quantity of veratrine prepared or sold for the destruction of vermin.

The Lord Chief Justice : That is already in the first part of Schedule (A). The question is whether the compound in your case comes within that part, is it not ?

Sir Edward Clarke said that was so.

[Here Sir Edward produced a box of Rankin's ointment and read the label and the name and address of Lewis & Burrows, Limited, who had sold it. The package was handed up to the Lord Chief Justice, and some smiles passed round Bench, bar, and public as he murmured that the ointment is for destroying vermin on your head.]

It was (continued Sir Edward) labelled "Poison," and if their Lordships turned it round they would see "Lewis & Burrows, store chemists, New Oxford Street, London." Supposing it to be a poison not within the first part of the Schedule, there was no offence at all. His contention was that this compound was specifically included in poisons, but specifically excluded from the first part of the Schedule; and therefore, although it was required that there should be "Poison" upon it and the name of the seller, the sale of a thing like this was not required by statute to be accompanied by knowledge of the purchaser, or an introduction by a known person or the signature of the purchaser and introducer.

The Lord Chief Justice : Is it found that that compound as a compound is not poisonous ?

Sir Edward Clarke : $2\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a grain of veratrine are found in this packet.

The Lord Chief Justice : How much vegetable alkaloid is there ?

Sir Edward Clarke replied about 90 per cent. of $2\frac{3}{4}$ th grains in 228 grains. The compound had been made a poison, but not in Part I. of the Schedule. He could not imagine anybody consuming 228 grains of a nasty ointment intended to kill vermin on the head, without suffering severely "from purging and vomiting and possibly a fatal result." (Laughter.) This was a substance which it was extremely unlikely anyone would take internally.

The Lord Chief Justice said it might be a protection for others. One had heard of attempts to poison with rat-poison.

Sir Edward did not think the cases of the Pharmaceutical Society v. Piper and the Pharmaceutical Society v. Arms n helped the Court at all; but mentioned that in the Sale of Poisons (Ireland) Act of 18 0, in Part II., he found "Every compound containing any of the poisons mentioned in this Schedule when prepared or sold for the destruction of vermin."

Mr. Justice Ridley : The declaration that a substance is a poison does not bring it in the first Schedule.

Sir Edward Clarke said No; that must be done by the declaration of the Pharmaceutical Society.

The Lord Chief Justice : They might have said : "This vermin-killer shall be a poison within Part I.," then you could not have argued the case; but the order has nothing to do with this case, because vegetable alkaloid was already in Part I. The point is whether a compound of poison in Part I. is not brought within Schedule (A).

Mr. Justice Ridley : You say it is excluded.

Sir Edward Clarke : Yes; that is the point; I say this compound is in the second part of the Schedule and therefore the provision under which the Magistrate has convicted me does not apply. The learned counsel said there was no doubt as to where a correct description of this article might be found; it was in the Irish Act : "Every compound containing any of the poisons mentioned in this Schedule, when prepared or sold for the destruction of vermin."

Mr. Justice Ridley : It may be for rats.

Sir Edward Clarke : Well, my Lord, there are smaller vermin. (Laughter.) If rats were the only vermin it would not be applicable. The learned counsel then pointed out that preparations of poisons in the first part of the Schedule were put in Part II. He illustrated this to their Lordships by pointing out that in the original Schedule to the Act prussic acid is in the first part, but their Lordships would notice in the second part "Essential oil of almonds unless deprived of its prussic acid." Other examples were atropine, a poisonous vegetable alkaloid, in the first part, and belladonna and its preparations (containing the same poison) in the second part; morphine in the first part, and opium and all its preparations in the second.

Sir Edward Clarke contended that if Rankin's ointment as a vermin-killer was merely a poison within the Act, his client had done nothing wrong, because it was marked "Poison" and sold with the name and address of the person who sold it. The Act must be read as a whole, and the Court must look at the two Schedules, and if it found a specific thing mentioned in one part as requiring only the smaller precautions, they could not put it into the class which required the larger precautions. The case of the Pharmaceutical Society *v.* Piper did not touch the question in this case at all, and the other case referred to was against an unauthorised person selling.

The Lord Chief Justice remarked that these cases were under Section 1, and had no bearing upon the present appeal.

Sir Edward Clarke agreed, and in conclusion he said this was a poison, but not one which had to have the special restrictions put upon it contended for by the respondents. That was the point raised in the case.

In Support of the Conviction.

Mr. Kerly, for the respondent, contended that the Piper case decided that "poison" meant any of the scheduled substances, and none the less because to these scheduled substances something is added. The whole case, he said, depended on the interpretation of the word "poison." It had been decided that "poison" in this Act means poison, either alone or with an addition. What is forbidden by Section 17 is the sale of any poison mentioned in the first part of the Schedule to the Act without the special precautions. The question was, Was the poison in this case within the first part of the Schedule? There they found "poisonous vegetable alkaloids." Rankin's ointment contained veratrine—a poisonous vegetable alkaloid—and the other side argued it was not in Part I. because something had been added to the veratrine. That was the old argument that because it was this scheduled "poison," *plus* something else, it was no longer scheduled poison. That had been held to be wrong in the Piper and Armon cases.

The Lord Chief Justice asked why the words about the first part of the Schedule should have been put in if the learned counsel were right in saying that any preparation of a Part I. poison is also in the first part, although in certain cases preparations had been specifically placed in the second part.

Mr. Kerly said the poisons in the second part of the Schedule were less injurious.

Mr. Justice Ridley: They are the same, except one is a preparation and the other is not.

The Lord Chief Justice thought the poisons in Part II., as it originally stood, were less malevolent.

Sir Edward Clarke: That is why the distinction was made.

Mr. Kerly was proceeding to say that the Pharmaceutical Council's resolution placing in Part II. preparations of certain articles already in Part I. was *ultra vires*, when

Mr. Justice Ridley asked him: Do you consider this "Gazette" order so much waste paper?

Mr. Kerly replied Yes, and endeavoured to substantiate his statement, but

The Lord Chief Justice indicated his dissent, saying that the Order followed the wording of the Act. He further pointed out to Mr. Kerly that he was wrong in assuming that the Order was wrong because it did not specifically refer to Part II. Certain conditions of Section 17 are general, and the Section goes on to specify the conditions which apply solely to Part I. poisons. His view was that any article which is poison must be labelled as stated in Section 17, for he could find no definition of poison.

There was some conversation about this. [Section 2 refers to the point.] Mr. Kerly was continuing his argument under a series of suggestions from the Bench as to it being wrong, when four o'clock arrived and the case was adjourned.

When the Court resumed on Tuesday morning at 10.30, judgment was first given in a case where the London County Council failed to establish that a man upon whom they had served a writ to demolish a house was the owner of it; then followed several motions and personal applications, so that it was eleven o'clock before the present case was touched, and on calling upon Mr. Kerly, the Lord Chief Justice said

that he and his brother Judges had had an opportunity of looking into

THE PIPER AND ARMSON CASES,

which had been cited by Mr. Kerly as covering the sale under Section 17 of preparations of poisons in Part 1. The Court were of opinion that if that construction were given, the effect would be to wipe away all the sections of this particular enactment which draw a distinction between the first part of Schedule (A) and the second part of it. He put it to counsel that all these cases decided was that for the purpose of an unauthorised person selling a poison it does not cease to be a poison because it is mixed with something else.

Mr. Kerly said he thought the decisions in the Piper and Armon cases proceeded upon this, that you did sell a poison none the less because the poison was mixed with something else.

The Lord Chief Justice: For the purpose of Section 1, undoubtedly.

Mr. Kerly submitted that was quite sufficient for the purposes of this present case. The point in this case was that the chemist did sell a poison in the first part of the Schedule without the precautions. The only question was, did he sell one of the named poisons in the first part of the schedule without the precautions? The only excuse he gave for not coming within that was that he sold his poison *plus* something else. It was found in the case that what he sold was a packet of Rankin's ointment which contained 2½ grains of certain poisonous vegetable alkaloids, of which 90 per cent. was pure alkaloid, veratrine. The fact found was that he did sell a compound, one of the constituents of which was one of the poisons scheduled within Schedule (A), Part I. He (Mr. Kerly) submitted that it is plain upon Section 17 itself that what is aimed at is the sale of a poison either alone or as part of a compound. Part of the reasoning in the cases he would refer to was based upon the actual words of Section 17, where it would be seen that the sale of a

MEDICINE COMPOUNDED

of one of the poisons is treated as being within the section, although it is specially excepted on certain conditions, but not otherwise. Mr. Kerly quoted the following part of the section:

Nor shall any of the provisions of this section apply to any medicine supplied by a legally qualified apothecary to his patient nor apply to any article when forming part of the ingredients of any medicine dispensed by a person registered under this Act, provided, etc.

The Lord Chief Justice: The summons here was for selling to a person not known to the vendor. This proviso has nothing to do with your argument.

Mr. Kerly said that what this proviso says is that so far as regards medicines no part of the section shall apply to one which is compounded of the poison and something else, provided something is done. That provision was not complied with, and the appellant was not taken out of the section by the provision at the end. The importance of the provision for his case was to show that the section contemplates that a compound of the poison and something else would, but for the proviso, fall within it.

The Lord Chief Justice: We follow you, Mr. Kerly.

Mr. Justice Ridley said he thought the proviso must be limited to that which it relates to.

Mr. Kerly said he was using the proviso as showing what the section contemplates as being within the first part of the Schedule. The latter part of the section says that a compounded medicine—that is, something consisting of the poison and something else—should be subject to the provisions of this section, unless something is done which was not done here, and he submitted that a compounded medicine is within the contemplation of the section. He submitted it was plain that the whole of the section applies to a compounded medicine, and therefore the part relating to the first part of the Schedule (A) applies to the whole of the compounded medicines, unless the proviso takes it out.

The Lord Chief Justice: Do you mean the Pharmaceutical Society have no power to put a compound containing a poison into the second part of the Schedule?

Mr. Kerly: I say if it was within the provisions of the Act they have no power to take it out.

The Lord Chief Justice : I desire to know whether you suggest they had no power to make the Order they did in 1869, which has put certain things into Part I. and others into Part II., and among the things in Part II. every compound containing any poison within the Act when prepared or sold for the destruction of vermin?

Mr. Kerly said he contended they had no power to make the Order as regards certain poisons already in the Schedule. As regarded poisons not disposed of by the Act, they had unlimited power.

The Lord Chief Justice : Section 2 only gives them power to say what should be the poisons within the meaning of the Act. It does not enable them by implication to distinguish between Part I. and Part II., but there are two classes of poison in the Act.

Mr. Kerly said that was why he said he was not constrained to argue as regards a poison outside the Act that they had not power to put it where they pleased. He submitted the section shows that a compound which contains one of the poisons within Part I. as an ingredient is wholly within Part I. for this purpose, not, of course, that a man is forbidden from selling an additional inoffensive ingredient, but he is forbidden to sell the poisonous ingredient within Part I., and he cannot sell the whole without selling that. That was how it was put in the case of the Pharmaceutical Society v. Armson. There the object of the inquiry was to see whether a man should be punished for selling when he was not a chemist; but the reasoning, he submitted, applied to this case also. There the argument for the appellant, the defendant, was that the Act does not apply to a compound of which one ingredient is a scheduled poison. Such a compound is not

A PREPARATION OF THE POISON

in which the substance remains the same. What must be looked at is the thing sold in its ultimate form, and if that ultimate form is one of the named poisons the Act applied. Numberless things which are poisons are not named in Part I., but not so poisonous that small quantities would produce death, and they are not within the mischief aimed at by the special provisions of Section 17.

The Lord Chief Justice said that was the whole point. What counsel had to show the Court was that it followed from this case that the same argument must apply when they spoke of an unlawful sale of poison in the first part of the Schedule, and counsel had to show the Court that it was in that part.

Mr. Kerly said the judgment in the Armson case was that the article was none the less a sale of a poison because something was added to it. The purpose did not matter, and the only question here was whether it was within the words.

Mr. Justice Ridley said it was not a question whether it was within these words, but within other words.

Mr. Kerly quoted Lord Esher's remarks in the Armson case, viz. :

It is said the defendant did not sell a poison mentioned in the Schedule, because, though nothing has been added to it which alters its chemical nature, it has been mixed with other things. Does that in ordinary language make it not poison? Does poison put into a bottle of wine cease to be a poison? Or does poison put into a cup of tea cease to be poison? It is clear when poison is put into a medicine, and a person sells the medicine, he sells the poison that is in it. There is nothing in the Act of Parliament that I can see, reading it in its ordinary language, which says that you may sell a poison mixed with other things, though you may not sell poison by itself. Mr. Justice Collins, for reasons which he gives, came to the conclusion which I have come to—namely, that you sell poison if you sell it without its nature being altered, although you sell it mixed up with other things.

Lord Justice Kay also said :

Now the first argument was, this is not a sale of morphine because it is only the sale of a composition which contains morphine. The argument stated in that way seems almost to answer itself, and on looking at the Act of Parliament which we have to construe, I think it is plain that an argument of that kind cannot be maintained. The Act of Parliament provides that it shall be unlawful for any person to sell poison or to keep open shop for the retailing, dispensing, and compounding of poisons, unless he be a pharmaceutical chemist or a chemist and druggist within

the meaning of the Act and registered under the Act, and conforms to the regulations of the Act. Then Section 2 says : "The several articles named or described in the Schedule A shall be deemed to be poisons within the meaning of this Act." In the Schedule to this Act are named among other things opium and all preparations of opium and poppies, therefore anybody who sells opium, or any preparation of opium, or poppies, is selling that which by this Act no one can sell without incurring a penalty, except a pharmaceutical chemist or a chemist and druggist within the meaning of the Act. The argument that, because this is compounded with something else, therefore it may be sold, really may be reduced to complete absurdity by supposing the composition was made up of two or more of the articles comprised in the Schedule.

The Lord Chief Justice said they had that clearly in their minds. That was counsel's main argument, and he did not say it was not entitled to consideration. They took it these judgments had decided that for the purpose of that section a poison mixed with something else is still a poison.

Mr. Kerly submitted it could make no difference what the purpose is, and contended that upon this case he had a decision that what the appellant did here was to sell a poisonous vegetable alkaloid, and if that were so, he sold the thing which is within the first part of the Schedule. The learned counsel then quoted other passages from the judgments, and submitted that the respondents were entitled to succeed. He said it would be a very serious thing if their Lordships' judgment was that a chemist, by merely mixing a Part I. poison with something else, could get out of the section and outside the regulations of the Act, because these things are sometimes got for criminal purposes. The real protection given to the public is the protection which insists on dangerous poisons in the first part of the Schedule, whether compounded with something else or not, being sold only to persons who are known or introduced to the chemist.

A WRITTEN JUDGMENT CAUSES A SENSATION.

Mr. Kerly proceeded to read what he called the written judgment of the Stipendiary Magistrate on the present case, and was doing so, when the Lord Chief Justice said he had never heard of this before, and had not seen it. He wanted a copy, and it transpired that the only copy was what Mr. Kerly had in his brief. "Read it, then," said the Lord Chief Justice. This was done, and by and by Mr. Kerly came to a passage where the opinion was expressed that the Pharmaceutical Society acted *ultra vires* in placing vermin-killers containing Part I. poisons in Part II. of the Schedule. The Judges were apparently much impressed by this, and the Lord Chief Justice remarked that it raised an entirely new point, which seemed to throw light on Mr. Kerly's argument. Sir Edward Clarke and his juniors were also apparently distressed by this (to them) awkward turn of affairs, and Sir Edward, interrupting Mr. Kerly's reading, asked :

"Where does this judgment come from? It is not in my copy."

Mr. Kerly replied that he did not know : it was typed in his brief.

The Lord Chief Justice again remarked : If this article is not properly in Part II. a different consideration arises. Go on.

Mr. Kerly did, but had not gone far when again Sir Edward Clarke had to interrupt, and the Lord Chief Justice also indicated surprise that this written judgment should be sprung upon the Court at the last moment. He asked if anyone in Court had been present when the judgment was given. Sir Edward Clarke and Mr. Bonsey shook their heads, and Mr. Glyn-Jones, rising, said he was present when a written judgment was read by the Leeds Magistrate. Mr. Kerly continued his reading, but again Sir Edward Clarke said his friend was reading the wrong document; it was what the Bradford Magistrate said; and Mr. Kerly had to admit it was so. (The brief seemed to contain a copy of Mr. Skidmore's judgment in Leggett v.

Dutton, printed in the *C. & D.*, January 21, 1905, p. 81.) The Lord Chief Justice asked Mr. Kerly to read the Leeds Magistrate's judgment, which was done, and it covered similar ground to Mr. Skidmore's (*C. & D.*, May 6, 1905, p. 703). The incident was not free from amusement, but the tension created by the strong impression made upon the Court by the *ultra vires* argument needed some relief. Mr. Kerly then took up

THE "ULTRA VIRES" ARGUMENT.

He said there is nothing in Section 2 which authorises the Pharmaceutical Council to transfer a compound from the first part of the Schedule to the second part, the only power that is given being strictly a power of addition. He remarked that the Pharmaceutical Society had done this in the interest of chemists, whom they represented.

The Lord Chief Justice (sharply): I don't agree with you at all. The Pharmaceutical Society's interest is to protect the public.

Mr. Kerly continued to quote from authorities, with the object of proving that the Society's only power is to say that, in addition to the poisons which were scheduled, other poisons might be scheduled.

The Lord Chief Justice pointed out that the words of the resolution followed the words of the statute.

Mr. Kerly said the argument was that they had excluded from Part I. of the Schedule this substance because it is called a vermin-killer. They did not expressly say that it is within Part II., but they did expressly say that certain others were to be within Part I.

Mr. Justice Ridley pointed out that the poisons in the Act are divided into two classes—some are in one and some in the other; and that had been approved by the Privy Council and published in the "Gazette." It seemed a strong thing to say that it was not a valid resolution.

Mr. Kerly said he did not say it was not a valid resolution for some purposes.

Mr. Justice Ridley repeated that the poisons within the Act are of two classes. He did not see why it was contended this was not a valid resolution when it had been approved since 1869, and enforced for nearly forty years, without any question being raised against it.

Mr. Kerly submitted the interpretation put upon these two documents together had been the interpretation he was putting before the Court.

Mr. Justice Ridley: They said these are to be poisons, and some of them are to be poisons in the first class and some of them poisons in the second. They did not take something out of Schedule I. and put it in Schedule II.

Mr. Kerly said this resolution dealt with two or three things, and dealt with them in different ways. All the first substances were referred to as preparations. It might well be it was considered that preparations fell outside the Act when this was passed, or it might be a matter of doubt. Now, he submitted, it was plain on these cases that preparations fell within the Act, so that part of this resolution, so far as it constituted additions to the Schedule to the Act, was unnecessary as regarded these substances.

Mr. Justice Ridley said the argument against counsel was that preparations of poisonous vegetable alkaloids are not within Part I.

Mr. Kerly said it might be that a preparation is some alteration of the original substance so that you would not find the original substance there. It might be it might have entered into a fresh chemical compound. He submitted it had been determined that the sale of a compound was the same as the sale of the original thing, and that the conviction ought to be affirmed.

Reply for the Appellant.

The Lord Chief Justice (addressing Sir Edward Clarke) said the point that troubled him was that it was admitted on the case that this was a poisonous vegetable alkaloid. The difficulty he had was whether the Order or anything could prevent that being a sale of what was in Part I. of Schedule (A).

Sir Edward Clarke said he hoped he should be able to make that clear. He asked their Lordships to look at the course of legislation with regard to these things, because

what the Court was asked to do was to upset what had been done over and over again during the last thirty-five years. Various Orders of this kind had been made. In 1869 an Order was made which dealt with these vermin-killers, and in 1877 there was another in regard to chloral hydrate.

The Lord Chief Justice said he was not troubled about that. He was prepared to hold that the Pharmaceutical Society had the power of putting poisons that were not in Schedule (A), into Part I. or II. The real difficulty was this, if it was taken that this was a poison named in the Schedule originally, he did not see why it was not the sale of the named poison.

Sir Edward Clarke said the answer to that was that veratrine is not "a compound prepared for killing vermin." They are two different things. Veratrine is in the first part, but the compound, which is a vermin-killer, is in the second part of the Schedule. He again called attention to the Schedule to the Irish Poisons Act of 1870, where the same vermin-killer entry occurs in Part II.

The Lord Chief Justice: You say this for the purpose of showing we cannot decide this against you without saying that the Order of the Pharmaceutical Society is *ultra vires*.

Sir Edward Clarke: That is so. There was one Order in 1869, one in 1870, one in 1880, and 1882.

The Lord Chief Justice said the other Orders did not help him unless they took out something which was in the first part of Schedule (A) and put it in the second. Chloral would not help him—chloral was not named in the original Schedule.

Sir Edward Clarke said that in 1882 there was an Order that nux vomica and its preparations ought to be deemed a poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and ought to be deemed a poison in the second part of the Schedule (A)—nux vomica contains strychnine.

Mr. Kerly said nux vomica is a natural product.

Sir Edward Clarke: In July 1905 there was a similar Order with regard to cocaine, which is a poisonous vegetable alkaloid of the same kind as veratrine.

The Lord Chief Justice said perhaps it would be best to take the case on the Order which alone was before the Court.

Sir Edward Clarke said cocaine is a vegetable alkaloid, and everybody knows it was a poison before it was scheduled.

Mr. Justice Ridley: This does not take a substance out of one part of the Schedule and put it in another.

Sir Edward Clarke said he agreed that everything in the first part of Schedule (A) is a poison, and it had been properly decided that a poison is none the less a poison because it is mixed with something else. The article his client sold at most was a vegetable alkaloid mixed with something else.

The Lord Chief Justice: You do not contend they could sell prussic acid combined with flour, for instance, as a vermin-killer, without the name of the person, and being introduced, etc.

Sir Edward Clarke said he did not.

The Lord Chief Justice: Therefore you do not dispute the principle of these cases. You say they do not apply to this particular compound because it comes within Part II. and not Part I.

Sir Edward Clarke said that was so; and taking the interpretation given to this statute for thirty-five years in respect of Orders made in England—and that interpretation was shown to be correct by the Irish Act of 1870—he asked their Lordships to say that a reasonable construction of this was that the Pharmaceutical Society are the persons who had to consider what the substances are with which they have to deal, and when they have considered it the Privy Council is entitled to make the Order which had been made in this case. The effect of their Lordships' judgment, if it were the other way, would be that this ointment which had been sold for thirty years in this country under the law, and which to-morrow, if their Lordships were against him, could be sold in Ireland, could not be sold in England without the larger restrictions. He had put his points before the Court, and submitted the appeal ought to be allowed.

Their Lordships consulted without retiring, and an impression began to form that judgment might be reserved.

Judgment.

The Lord Chief Justice in giving judgment said : This is an interesting case, but the arguments involve wider considerations than I think are necessary or material for the purpose of determining this case. For myself, I do not question the correctness of the bulk of Mr. Kerly's argument. If he is right in saying we must regard this stuff as containing an ingredient or a poison named in the first part of Schedule (A), I think it would be an offence under Section 17 to sell that without knowing the vendee, or the vendee being introduced by some person known to the seller. In my judgment, the fact that a poison named in the first part of the Schedule is mixed with another ingredient does not make it the less a sale of the poison. I put that to Sir Edward Clarke, in the course of his short reply, and he said he would not contend that if the seller had mixed prussic acid and flour together and sold it as a vermin-killer he could sell that without infringing the Act if he did not know the person to whom he was selling, or the vendee was introduced by some person known to him. Therefore, as I was saying, the major considerations on which we have heard a lengthy and forcible argument from Mr. Kerly in this case, seem to me not to touch the real point. In my opinion, this case depends on whether this Order of the Pharmaceutical Society was *ultra vires* or not. Although I should not hesitate to declare an Order *ultra vires*, notwithstanding it was made thirty-five years ago, and had been acted upon, if it appeared to countervene the clear language of the statute, in my judgment, after hearing the argument, that cannot be contended in this case. The Schedule, so far as this subject is concerned, cannot be said to enumerate veratrine or to name veratrine. The part of the Schedule it is said to come under is in the words "Strychnine and all poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts." I think the general idea of this Act was that, that being the class, the Pharmaceutical Society should have power to say which things they deemed to be poisons within the one part of the Schedule or the other. I was a little troubled by the suggestion, or the point, at the threshold of the case, whether the Pharmaceutical Society had any power to do more than say that things were poisons under the Act. But I think, when you observe the Act specifies the two parts of the Schedule and says the articles named or described shall be deemed to be poisons, and the Council may from time to time declare any article in the resolution ought to be deemed to be a poison within the meaning of this Act, that involves a power to put that article they deem to be a poison in the one part of the Schedule or the other. Otherwise you cannot work the Act. That, therefore, is a necessary implication of the power given to the Pharmaceutical Society to say into which part of the Schedule a particular thing which is deemed to be a poison should be put. That being so, it was properly conceded by Mr. Kerly that unless he can make out this is named in the first part of the Schedule the Order of the Pharmaceutical Society is valid. But he contends that, in so far as it must either be read as not including the compound of the article not especially named in the first part, or in so far as it did include the compound of an article named in the first part, it was *ultra vires*. Now, in my opinion, quite apart from the Irish statute, I have come to the conclusion the Society had the power to make the Order of 1869. The Order follows the actual language of Section 2, and therefore it cannot be suggested it was not made under it. They do declare that certain things ought to be deemed poisons, some in the first part and others in the second part; and in the second class they have included two classes of articles which touch this question—"Every compound containing any poison within the meaning of 'The Pharmacy Act, 1868,' when prepared or sold for the destruction of vermin"; and preparations of prussic acid and preparations of strychnine, and so on—these last two, which come within the four articles named, they put in Part I., and all the others they put in Part II. In my judgment it was not *ultra vires* to declare that an article, a preparation which contained some of the poisonous matter, but was not a mere mixture of a poison with something else, was to go into Part II. I think it is quite impossible to overlook the legislation of the year 1870. There is no reason why in such a matter as the sale of poisons there should be different restrictions or different powers

with regard to one part of the United Kingdom and another. And when you find in 1869 the Pharmaceutical Society had made this Order, in which Order they had purported, as I have pointed out, to put into the second part of the Schedule "Every compound containing any poison within the meaning of 'The Pharmacy Act, 1868,' when prepared or sold for the destruction of vermin"; and that Section 2 of the Act of 1870 puts into the second Schedule in terms as those very words, I think it is tantamount to a recognition of the power of the Pharmaceutical Society to make that Order, because then, in England, the law was the Pharmacy Act of 1868, supplemented by the Order of 1869, and the law in Ireland was the statute which embodied, so far as it had then gone, the wisdom of the Pharmaceutical Society. With regard to the other Orders, all I desire to say is that I do not wish to express any doubt upon the suggestion made by Sir Edward Clarke that it would turn out that some of the latter Orders have done exactly the same thing. But I do not pretend to have knowledge to know that an article does come within the first part of the Schedule—and I do not think judges can be expected to have it, unless it is admitted or the fact is found for them. If there were such instances, it would show that in the opinion of the Privy Council this power did rest with the Pharmaceutical Society. As a matter of precaution, I desire to add we now know on the statement made that veratrine is a poisonous vegetable alkaloid, and that there is some portion of this vegetable alkaloid in this vermin-killer. That which we now know involves the things the Pharmaceutical Society would know about, and would show it was good sense and wise legislation to make them an authority of that kind to declare for the benefit of the public what ought to be deemed poisons and what ought not. It must not be supposed I suggest that the sale of a mixture of the named poisons and something else would not be a sale under the section. I have said I do not throw the slightest doubt upon that part, which is, I think, concluded by the language of the section itself and the judgment of the Court of Appeal. But I come to the conclusion that this Order was a perfectly valid Order, and therefore the sale of this article, justified by the Act and Order, was not the sale of a poison named in Part I. of Schedule (A.). It was a poison, and therefore required to be labelled "Poison," and have the name of the seller on the box; it was not a poison in the first part of Schedule (A.) which required to be sold only to a person known or introduced by some person known to the seller. I think, for these reasons, the appeal must be allowed.

Mr. Justice Lawrance agreed.

Mr. Justice Ridley said he also agreed. He thought the cases quoted showed that an unqualified person might be convicted for selling poison contrary to the Act although the poison were mixed with other substances, and whether that poison were within the first or the second part of Schedule A. But clearly the question here was in which part of the Schedule the poison in this case fell. If the Pharmaceutical Society had power to pass the resolution of 1869, he thought, on the argument addressed to them, it properly fell within the words "Every compound containing any poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, when prepared or sold for the destruction of vermin," and not within the first part. He agreed they must hold the Pharmaceutical Society had power to make the Order.

Sir Edward Clarke: The appeal will be allowed, with costs?

The Lord Chief Justice: Yes.

THERE is a soap-factory in Mexico which pays a dividend of 35 per cent. per annum on a capital of 250,000.

A STOMACHIC MIXTURE.—A somewhat alcoholic gentleman wandered into a West-end pharmacy one evening and, taking the assistant in charge into his confidence, asked for something to put his stomach right. He was supplied from a stock mixture of the sod. bic. and infus. gentian. type. This he greatly enjoyed and had another on the spot. A little later he returned and confessed to a craving for more of "that mixture." He drank two more doses and departed. But his stomach objected to such treatment, and a quarter of an hour after he returned and took a black draught. This, apparently, only further complicated matters, for shortly before closing-time he again returned, this time with a Harley Street prescription for haust. ol. ricini, after consuming which he finally departed and was seen no more.

Society of Chemical Industry.

BIRMINGHAM SECTION.

A MEETING of this section was held at Birmingham University on December 14, Professor Frankland presiding. In the first paper Mr. A. H. Hiorns discussed the effect of certain elements on the structure of cast iron; and in another paper Mr. J. H. Stansbie, B.Sc., F.I.C., described the influence of small quantities of elements in copper upon its reactions with nitric acid.

Mr. J. F. Liversege, F.I.C., M.P.S., contributed the following

NOTE ON A METHOD OF DETERMINING THE TURBIDITY OF WATER.

In the practice of water-analysis it is often useful to observe the turbidity of samples of water in a glass tube 2 feet long. For some years the lecturer used the following scale:

"Clear."

"Very slightly turbid" Small print legible.

"Slightly turbid" Small print visible but not legible.

"Turbid" All print invisible end of tube visible.

"Very turbid" End of tube invisible.

This scale has the disadvantage of using words instead of numbers, of having too few steps between "clear" and "very turbid," and of the indefiniteness of "small print." It occurred to the lecturer that greater precision might be obtained by the use of the tintometer, or by observing a vertical column of water, the height of which could be varied according to the turbidity of the sample; but the rapidity with which some waters deposit their sediment made it necessary that the observation-tube should be closed and periodically shaken. In the end a method in which opticians' test-type charts are employed was devised with constant length of tube. The type is mounted on a board attached to a cord running over a pulley, and is arranged about 6 inches from the end of the tube, or about 2.5 feet from the eye. The type is raised or lowered till the set is found which can be easily read. When type for 2.5 feet normal vision can be read through the 2 feet of water, the turbidity is expressed as "0"; when type which should be read at 4 feet can just be read at 2.5 feet with 2 feet of water between, the turbidity is expressed as $(4-2.5) = 1.5$; and so on, subtracting 2.5 in each case from the number of feet for normal vision of the particular set of type. Proceeding in this way the approximate numerical value of "very slightly turbid" is 0.5 to 1.5, of "slightly turbid" 2.5 to 4.5, of "turbid" 6 to 38, and of "very turbid" over 38. These numbers are described as "turbidity expressed in feet of distance to read standard type." The illumination of the type should be as constant as possible.

New Books.

These notes do not necessarily exclude subsequent reviews of the works. Any of these books printed in Great Britain can be supplied, at the published price, to readers of this journal on application (with remittance) to the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Abney, Sir W. de W. *Modified Apparatus for Measurement of Colour and its Application to the Determination of Colour Sensations*. 1905. 4to. swd. 1s. (Dulau.)

Bornstein, Landolt. *Physikalisch Chemische Tabellen*. New edition. 36s. (Julius Springer, Berlin, and Williams & Norgate, 14 Henrietta Street, W.C.)

Flatters, A. *Methods in Microscopical Research*. 9½×7½. Pp. 122. 21s. net. (Sherratt & H.)

Fry, T. H. *Recovery and Adjustment of Income-tax: What to do and How to do it*. 8½×5½. Pp. 120. 2s. 6d. net. (Jordan.)

Gallenkamp & Co. *Catalogue of Chemical Apparatus, Balances, and Graduated Instruments*. 5th ed. 11¼×7½. Pp. 516, xviii. 2s. (Gallenkamp, Sun Street, Finsbury, E.C.)

Neumann, L. G. *Treatise on the Parasites and Parasitic Diseases of Domesticated Animals*. Transl. by G. Fleming. Illus. 9×5½. Pp. 714. 21s. net. (Baillière.)

Richmond, H. Droop. *Laboratory Book of Dairy Analysis*. Illus. Cr. 8vo. limp. Pp. 104. 2s. 6d. net. (Griffin.)

American Notes.

(From our Correspondent.)

WALKING DRUGGISTS.—There are several pharmacists in Greater New York who comprise a unique organisation known as the "Hadwick Walking Club." The annual outing was held a few weeks since. A boat was taken up the Hudson, and the party landed and walked to the top of Mount Beacon, back again to the foot of the mountain, and thence by boat to New York. Several lesser walks are taken throughout the year, and the organisation is an excellent one for men of such sedentary habits as druggists.

ALCOHOLIC PROPRIETARIES.—The national Commissioner of Internal Revenue has not yet announced which patent medicines will be involved by the recent ruling forbidding the sale of those which are only tipples in disguise except by druggists who have governmental liquor-licences. Meanwhile the Commissioner has issued another ruling which proves fair to be even more far-reaching in its effects. Under the latter, popular products like essence of Jamaica ginger and tincture of lemon will be considered liquors when, as is often the case, they are manifestly prepared of weak drug-strength for consumption in prohibition localities.

THE PATENT ON ARISTOL having now expired, two large American manufacturers have declared their intention of marketing the substance under the chemical name of "thymol iodide." The patent for phenacetin will likewise expire within a few weeks, and similar action is expected with it. The monopoly of the German producers in these and other chemicals has been so complete, and the prices charged have been so high, that American druggists are welcoming the expected relief. Some criticism is being directed against the new manufacturers, however, because in the case of aristol they have refused to use the trade-name itself, thus in effect, it is argued, leaving a portion of the monopoly in the hands of the German house.

THE HARDEST NUT for the N.A.R.D. to crack is found in New York City. The city is so huge and so diverse in its interests that uniformity of prices or of conditions is rendered extremely difficult. An aggressive effort has been made for the past year to prevent cutting on at least those twenty or twenty-five patent medicines which are now sold under the direct-contract plan, but even with these articles cutters have managed to secure supplies, and have then destroyed the identifying numbers on the packages and sold the goods in a defaced condition. As a last resort five of the proprietors have now brought injunction suits against such cutters, seeking to prevent them from corrupting contract-agents in obtaining supplies, and from selling the goods contrary to the contract-price.

THE ANTI-CUTTING OPERATIONS of the National Association of Retail Druggists have occasionally resulted in anti-conspiracy and anti-trust suits, brought by cutters unable to secure supplies. In nearly every case the N.A.R.D. has proved victorious in these contests. But in a case just decided at Philadelphia a well-known cutter with a large capital, named Loder, has been awarded a verdict against the N.A.R.D. with \$62,214 damages. Judge Holland, of the United States District Court, before whom the case was tried, in the course of his address to the jury said: "They [the Association] have the right to form themselves into an association, but they have no right to dictate to others how to conduct their business contrary to their free and untrammelled selection."

THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE at Washington has not yet announced which patent medicines will be deemed liquors under the recent sensational ruling, but meanwhile two States are taking up the issue. The Excise Commissioner in New York has declared "Peruna" a liquor, and has arrested a firm of druggists in Syracuse for selling the substance without being in possession of a retail liquor licence. The case is now being hotly contested in the courts. The New York Commissioner declares that other patent medicines will be likewise considered liquors, particularly those which are to be placed upon the tabooed list by the national authorities. In South Carolina the State officials have taken even more radical action, and have issued a list of articles which may not be sold in that State by druggists except upon physicians' prescriptions.

TISBURY.—Junior for Dispensing and Mixed business. Send particulars of experience, with salary required, and enclose O.D.V. (to be returned). D. Lewis, The Pharmacy, Tisbury, near Salisbury.

ASSISTANT (outdoors), with good experience (about 24), for high-class Dispensing business in Inland Spa; qualification not essential. State salary required, &c., to 53/30, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST required, with special knowledge of Hair Troughles, for occasional consultations; need not interfere with other employment. Full particulars to "Hair" (157/9), Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER wanted (indoors) to medical man; time for reading; ladies not to apply. 68 Leman Street, Aldgate; apply before 10.30 A.M., after 7 P.M.

MILLER Hospital & Royal Kent Dispensary, Greenwich Road, S.E.—A vacancy occurs for an articled Pupil in the new dispensary; there is every facility for acquiring a sound knowledge of practical Pharmacy and Chemistry; careful tuition is also given; moderate premium. Apply to Mr. H. C. T. Gardner, F.C.S., Dispenser.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted (outdoors) for the Mixed Country trade; permanency to suitable man; preference to one able to Extract but not essential. State experience, salary required, references (in confidence), to Twelves, Whittington Moor, near Chesterfield.

QUALIFIED Assistant required for first-class Store business; good salary offered to one who has had a good varied experience; must be good Counterman. Send 3 references, 166/28, Office of this Paper.

ROYAL General Dispensary, 25 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.—Wanted, a qualified young man as Dispenser, for about 6 months; salary £7 per month; hours of attendance 12 to 2.30 and 5 to 6 P.M. daily Saturday 12 to 4 P.M.; good reference required. Written application to John Faulkner, Secretary, prior to January 4 next.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant for the Mixed trade, and must have no objection to sell Oils, Paints, &c., in small quantities; outdoors; the last three references must hear the strictest investigation. State experience, salary required, when at liberty, age, &c., Exors. of Joseph Watts, 596 Attercliffe Road, Sheffield.

WANTED, Assistant. State age, experience, reference, qualifications, and salary required (photo if possible) to E. C. Brown, Shaw Lane Pharmacy, Headingley, Leeds.

WANTED, at the beginning of the New Year, a competent Assistant, used to good-class Country business, with Photographic (qualification unnecessary); must be well up in all branches of the trade, active and obliging, and possess a practical knowledge of Photography. Apply, with photo, usual particulars, and salary required, to G. H. Gare, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Lymington, Hants.

WANTED, January 2, a smart, energetic Assistant; unqualified; outdoors; half holiday; no Sunday duty. State age and salary required, J. Sidebottom, Chemist, Church, Accrington.

WANTED, for the South Coast, by first week in January, a Junior; time for study; one who has just completed his apprenticeship preferred; knowledge of photography necessary. "H." (52/8), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, early in January, a qualified, energetic Managing Assistant, accustomed to high-class Store trade; knowledge of Photography; South of England was ering-place. State full particulars, enclosing photograph, 166/21, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, immediately, smart young man to take charge of Branch shop; aged about 21; must have had good training and be able to produce undeniable references; splendid opening for one anxious to get on. 166/82, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

ACTIVE Manager for large Counter Speciality Department; must be all-round capable man and accustomed to control of hands. All particulars, references, and salary required, in confidence, to Kemp, c/o Ayrton, Saunders & Kemp (Ltd.), Liverpool.

JUNIOR Clerk required, with experience in Drug trade; good handwriting, &c. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, and salary required, to "Caustic," c/o Street's, 30 Cornhill, E.C.

REPRESENTATIVE required by a provincial Drug firm of good standing; salary not so much an object as efficiency. Apply by letter, giving all particulars as to experience and ground covered, to "Apirin" (164/45), Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED, by Wholesale Druggists, Good Hand for Pill Room; must be well up in coating, &c. 54/10, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLERS wanted (on commission) to Represent Wholesale Druggists' Sundries house; good range of well-advertised Indian rubber, Vulcanite, and other goods suitable for Wholesale and Retail Chemists; no objection to Representative holding other commissions which do not clash; ground open, Eastern Counties, West of England, North and South Wales. Address, 161/1, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLERS wanted, calling upon Chemists and Druggists, to sell, on commission, a new Proprietary Medicine. Address, stating experience and terms, "A. Y.," The Alexander & Young Manufacturing Co., Colonial House, Tooley Street, S.E.

WANTED, first class man to Represent Wholesale among Medical Men; must be well educated, experienced, and preferably with connection Yorkshire and Midlands. State particulars and salary, 53/82, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a Plaster hand; first class man, used to the manufacture of all kinds of Medicated Plasters, with up-to-date machinery. Apply, stating fullest particulars as to experience and wages required, to 163/49, Office of this Paper.

WET-COUNTER Foreman wanted to take Charge of department by firm of Wholesale Druggists; responsible position offered to thoroughly capable and experienced man. Reply, by letter, stating salary, experience, &c., to 165/1, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE Office.—Wanted experienced man to control; up-to-date method; reliable, quick, and accurate; particulars and salary required. 53/28, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 6 words beyond, prepaid.

RETAIL.

PART-TIME; 3 or more evenings; outdoors. Lewis, 78 East Road, N.

QUALIFIED; 27; tall; good experience, country; outdoors. Sharp, Chemist, St. Neots.

LOCUM; qualified; 28; disengaged; excellent references. "Gentian" (53/22), Office of this Paper.

LOCUM or Manager; experienced; Minor qualification; disengaged. "P.," 13 High Street, Battle.

QUALIFIED; 23; Locum or permanency; good references. Hall, 48 Hainton Street, Grimsby.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; 30; abstainer; good references. Thomas Fairfield, Victoria Road, Carnarvon.

DISPENSER to Surgeon; experienced, quick, accurate. "B. C.," 70 Avondale Square, Old Kent Road.

EXPERIENCED Manager; qualified; 50; 30s.; references. "R. L." (54/22), Office of this Paper.

LOCUM; disengaged; permanency preferred; experienced; married. "Chemist," 26 Balcombe Street, N.W.

TEMPORARY; qualified; 22; London; disengaged January 1. "Pyro," 37 Fentiman Road, Clapham.

QUALIFIED; total abstainer; London and provincial experience. Apply, Seay, Gainford House, Hartlepool.

MANAGER or Assistant; 34; well recommended. Williams, c/o Naylor, Chemist, Traunere, Birkenhead.

JUNIOR; 22; qualified; Dispensing; Liverpool district preferred. "J. E. L.," 303 Aighurth Road, Liverpool.

QUALIFIED; 22; experienced Dispenser; first-class reference. "Chemist," 4 St. Bede's Park, Sunderland.

UNQUALIFIED; 24; Dispenser, Prescriber, expert Extractor; outdoors. "K.," 29 Crescent, Morecambe, Lancs.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; 27; in present position 4½ years; disengaged January 1. 55/10, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; outdoors; good experience and reference; disengaged. "F. H. P.," 89 Malmesbury Road, Southampton.

ASSISTANT, Branch Manager; Photography; competent. C/o Tomlinson, Houghton View, Watergate, Pontefract.

IMPROVER (20), energetic, desires Dispensing experience; disengaged 31st. Particulars to "Ipecac.," 16 New Stein, Brighton.

QUALIFIED; Locum-tenens, or permanency; experienced; good references; moderate salary. "L.," 5 Norfolk Road, W.

ASSISTANT-MANAGER; 32; qualified; outdoors; every experience; disengaged. "Dento," 51 Lune Street, Preston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—cont.

RETAIL—continued

UNQUALIFIED: 7 years' all-round experience; has managed branch; outdoors preferred. 52/31, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or Senior: 37; qualified; married, no family; total abstainer; excellent reference. 54/6, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT: qualified; aged 37; country preferred; disengaged; good experience and reference. 54/11, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT: 25; unqualified; married; experienced; steady; good references. "Ralphs," School House, North Kelsey, Lincs.

MANAGER: qualified; disengaged January 1: London or Southern Counties preferred; aged 30. "Alpha" (54/29), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, Prescriber, Extractor: 33; reliable, sound man; unqualified; experienced. 4 Park Street, Higher Ardwick, Manchester.

NOTTINGHAM or near.—Improver would like situation, high-class dispensing business, for experience. Groom, 6 Radford Boulevard, Nottingham.

MANAGER or Senior: town country; disengaged; married: 34; permanency; highest references. "G," 105A Lawrence Avenue, Manor Park.

ASSISTANT wants part-time situation beginning of January: 24; experienced. Apply, "W. A.," Westminster College, Trinity Square, Borough, S.E.

CERTIFICATED Lady Dispenser; quick, accurate; thorough experience; Chami-t's reference; temporary or permanent. 52/13, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED: Manager of Branch, or Assistant: 15 years' varied experience; good all-round man. "Devoniensis" (57/8), Office of this Paper.

RE-ENGAGEMENT: permanency; qualified; single; varied experience; good references; any locality. "Gentine" (55/2), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT: unqualified; 27; first-class South Coast Dispensing and Photographic experience; January 8. "Assistant," Oakfield Pharmacy, Clifton, Bristol.

IMMEDIATELY after Christmas, or beginning of the New Year: Junior: 20; 5½ years' all-round experience; good references; outdoors. S. Bell, Brigg, Lincs.

SITUATION wanted in first-class Pharmacy in Ireland, view to early purchase or partnership. With full particulars, address, "Pera n" (52/10), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or Locum: experienced: Photography, Dispensing, Extracting; neglected business worked up; married. "Chemist," 2A Wallwood Street, Limehouse, E.

QUALIFIED: 28; London and provincial experience; Photography, Sight-testing; as Branch Manager; abstainer. E. Tristram, 8 Onslow Place, South Kensington.

GERMAN (21), able, diligent, with good knowledge of English and French, desires engagement in Colonies; 2 years' London experience; good references. 54/27, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Assistant requires position as Senior or Manager in good Store business; London preferred; outdoors; disengaged January 1. "H.," 137 St. George's Road, Southwark.

ASSISTANT: 37; unqualified; outdoors; permanency; town and country experience; good references; disengaged January 8. Marey, 8 Silverlands Road, Silverhill, St. Leonards-on Sea.

JUNIOR (27): 5 ft. 7 in.; part-time or nominal salary in lieu of easy hours; good London experience; 4 years' last situation; total abstainer; excellent references. "Radix" (55/25), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT or Manager: married, no family; unique experience; steady; gentlemanly; Photographer, Extractor; tactful Counter-man and Prescriber; disengaged. "P.," 10 St. Paul's Road, Thornton Heath.

ENGAGEMENT, temporary or permanent, desired; unqualified; 32; disengaged; Prescriber, Extractor; excellent references; town and country experience; interview by appointment. "W.," 43 York Road, S.E.

MANAGING Assistant (unqualified) desires permanency; 26; 5 ft. 11 in.; good London and provincial experience; Photography; abstainer; disengaged January 15. "Assistant," 35 Hamilton Road, Felixstowe.

MANAGER or Senior; energetic, up-to-date man; used to modern Store trade, including Photography; at liberty shortly; aged 31 years; life ab-tainer; married; unqualified; exceptional references as to character and abilities; permanency preferred. 55/3, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

EXPERIENCED Traveller requires re-engagement; Drugs or Specialities. "T.," 12 Knoll Road Wandsworth.

ADVERTISER, 8 years' Wholesale and Retail, seeks experience in Wholesale; Cumbrian. 47/26, Office of this Paper.

LABORATORY.—Thoroughly practical man; experienced in all branches; good controller and organiser. 54/34, Office of this Paper.

M. R. J. F. CHILD, expert in Essences and Essential Oils, is open to consider an offer; England or abroad. Clovelly, 258 Rosendale Road, He ne Hill, S.E.

GENTLEMAN (aged 28) desires situation as Traveller to Wholesale Drug house; good references and experience; moderate salary. 51/2, Office of this Paper.

LABORATORY; working Foreman; 32; 17 years' all-round Wholesale experience; good economist, organiser, and controller. 50/35, Office of this Paper.

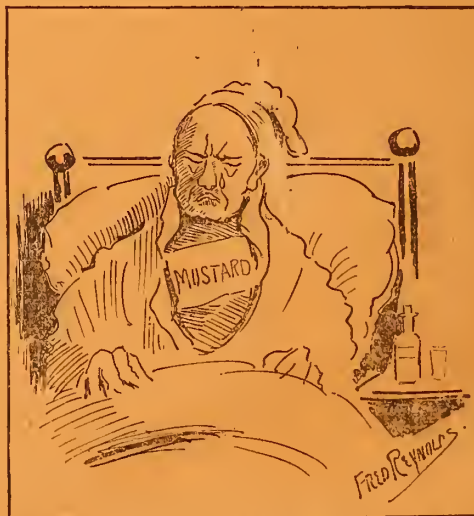
SMART qualified Chemist, with thorough knowledge of the trade and good Sale-man, is open to represent good Speciality or General house; salary or commission. Address, "Commerce" (50/51), Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN, with medical training and 10 years' experience interviewing the medical profession, will shortly be open for engagement as Representative or Manager. "S.," 53 Honeybrook Road, Clapham, S.W.

WHOLESALE.—Wanted, responsible post in Wholesale house; experienced in managing Drug and Packed-goods departments, Warehouse, also knowledge of buying and correspondence. Apply, "Beta" (152/34), Office of this Paper.

NORTHERN COUNTIES AND SCOTLAND.—Traveller, with connection on this ground, desires to represent first-class firm (or two), Drugs, Sundries; will accept reasonable offer part-time. Apply, "H.B.1.," Brentwood, Holgate Hill York.

Conundrum Column.



Botanical Problem, V.

What part of the plant does the above represent? Reply in the form of a rhyme.

The last sketch represented the blossom, and only two correspondents hit it, their rhymes being as follows:

There was an old fellow called Cherry,
Who for S.V.R. was "aye ready."

His nose got so sore
That a blossom it bore.

Which was vulgarly termed a berry. R. A. C.
Of blossoms rich and rare, this gentleman, I swear,
Could tell you; though to ask him would be risky.
On his nose may be found an indication sound,
The sure result of drinking too much whisky.

B. WARD (Felixstowe).

College Notes.

SIR THOMAS SKREWES-COX, M.P., will preside at the annual dinner and distribution of prizes of the London College of Pharmacy, to be held at the Venetian Chamber, Holborn Restaurant, on Thursday, February 1, 1906.

METROPOLITAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—An announcement is made in this issue to the effect that no change in the conduct of this College has been incurred by the death of Mr. Watson-Will. When he was laid aside through illness his principal assistant, Mr. H. Lucas, F.C.S., took up Mr. Watson-Will's duties, and he, with Mr. Filmer de Morgan and Mr. D. J. Williams, has honourably maintained the reputation of his chief throughout the year.

FOOTBALL.—An Inter-Pharmacy League match (Westminster v. "Square") was played on Westminster ground on December 16. The "Square" kicked off, and at once assumed aggressive tactics. After some minutes' play Mackay opened the scoring for the "Square" with a lovely shot. The Westminster men attacked strongly, but the "Square" again scored through Adams, and just before the interval Schofield added a third. After the interval the Westminster men played hard, but the "Square" maintained their advantage. Schofield again scoring. The fifth goal was secured by Walmsley. Immediately after Schofield added the sixth, and towards the close Adams scored the seventh goal for the "Square," who thus won by seven goals to *nil*—bringing their goal total for League matches to twenty-two for and two against.

LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.—A large number of past and present students of the Liverpool School of Pharmacy sat down to an excellent hot-pot at the Star and Garter Hotel, Liverpool, on December 17. The chair was occupied by Alderman Jowett, J.P. After the loyal toast had been musically honoured the Chairman spoke of the pleasure it afforded him in taking the chair, as, although he was not engaged in retail pharmacy, he took the Minor examination in Edinburgh many years ago. The concert was opened by Mr. Fred Groom, who gave a pianoforte solo in excellent style, followed by songs by Messrs. Crossley Holland, J. H. Veney, George J. Kelly, and Mapci. Mr. Cliffe gave some good imitations, Mr. Tom Knight a banjo solo, whilst Mr. Erskine as an up-to-date illusionist made articles disappear and come back again in a most surprising way. Mr. Richard Brown, well known to pharmacists as a first-rate singer, gave a song on the subject of the unemployable. Mr. Fred Groom accompanied with great taste. A pleasant feature of the evening was the presentation by Mr. George Harrison to Mr. R. C. Cowley, the Principal of the School, of a suit-case. Mr. Harrison, in a humorous speech, made the presentation on behalf of the students of the school. Dr. Symes spoke of the excellent way in which the students of the Liverpool School of Pharmacy worked for their examinations. Mr. Greener, in a short speech, made a similar presentation to Mr. Catford, and called attention to the help which he gave to all students to whom he demonstrated. Messrs. Cowley and Catford replied, and after a vote of thanks had been passed to the artistes, and replied to by Mr. Groom, the proceedings closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

WHERE TO STUDY.

The following educational institutions are advertising in this issue:

South London School of Pharmacy, 325 Kennington Road, S.E.

Westminster College of Chemistry, Trinity Square, Borough, S.E.

Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, 160 and 162 Kennington Park Road, S.E.

London College of Chemistry, 323 Clapham Road, S.W.

Liverpool School of Pharmacy, 6 Sandon Terrace, Upper Duke Street, Liverpool.

West of Scotland School of Pharmacy, 157 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

"SPECIAL DIABETIC FOOD" is the name given by Messrs. Farwell & Rhipes, an American firm, to a food recommended by Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., Ltd. The "British Medical Journal" of December 16 publishes analyses of it and the firm's gluten flour, which show that they "contain practically no less convertible carbohydrates" than common flour.

THE cripple who was rescued by his mate in the recent fatal fire in a Glasgow lodging-house has been presented with an artificial leg by Mr. W. Cowan, the well-known Dundas Street artificial-limb and truss maker. Mr. Cowan is perhaps better known in the trade as the maker of the first vaccination-shield.

C. & D. Diary, 1906.

WE have received many commendations of our new *Diary* and the following are a small selection of opinions:

Can't be beat.

A winner every time.

More business-like than ever.

A friend in need is a friend indeed. The *C. & D. Diary* is your right hand in business.

"Modern Methods" article has certainly made me think of wasted years. Let's have Minor reform next.

The chemist building up his pile,
At cheap advice perhaps will smile;
Yet "Business Methods" interest
And educate more than the rest.

This *Diary's* adverts. bid fair for a very good future, as book is arranged in every possible way to catch the eye, and its simplicity and meaning cannot be beaten.

Ruskin said: "It is only a noble book which will give you dear friends." W. G. Machin says the same of the *Chemists' and Druggists' Diary*, 1906.

A book so various that it seems to be
Rather a library's epitome:
Sound in opinions, never in the wrong,
'Tis everything we want, and serves us long;
And in the course of each revolving moon,
Is friend, recorder, guide—a priceless boon!

I have used the *Diary* for more years than I care to count. Each issue has seemed to surpass its predecessor, and the 1906 volume has again accomplished this difficult feat.

We hope to give more as space permits. The "Modern Business Methods" article has been generally appreciated, and it alone is worth the money paid for the *Diary*. We have only a limited number of copies left, and they will be supplied to subscribers in the order of application at 2s. 6d. post free, or to new subscribers for a year's *C. & D.*

Recent Wills.

ELLISON.—The late Mr. Joseph Ellison (manager of Messrs. Ellison & Mitchen's chemical-works, Kilnhurst, Rotherham, Yorks) left estate valued at £1,151. 10s. 2d. net.

HARDMAN.—Mr. Edward Harman, of Kingston-upon-Hull, of Messrs. E. Harman, Son & Co., chemical-manufacturers and tar-distillers, of Bedford Street, Hull, who died on October 21, left estate of the gross value of 4,566l. 5s. 2d., of which the net personalty has been sworn at 4,145l. 19s. 8d.

JOHNSON.—Personal estate of the net value of 194,481l. 2s. 9d. has been left by Mr. Walter Eldridge Johnson, 104 Tulse Hill, S.E., a director of Messrs. Brooke, Simpson & Spiller, Ltd., chemical and colour manufacturers.

KINGSFORD.—Mr. Frederick Kingsford, late of the firm of Messrs. Kingsford & Co., 54 Riccadilly, W., chemist, who died on October 14, aged eighty-four years, left estate valued at 40,135l. 7s. 2d. gross, and 39,607l. 1s. 2d. net. He bequeathed to his late manager, Mr. F. W. Gardner, 500l.; to Mr. Edwin Watson, also in his employment, 200l.; to Mr. Walter Tasker, 100l.; and to his messenger, Mr. Arthur Ruppensburg, 50l. Bequests were also made to his nephews and nieces and great-nephews and great-nieces, and his brother William, the residue of the property going as to one-half to his brother and the other half to the children of his sister Emily Wilson.

MARTIN.—Mr. Thomas Martin, of The Broadway, Bromley, Kent, formerly in business as a chemist and druggist at High Street, Lewes, Sussex, who died on August 30 last, aged eighty-nine, left estate of the gross value of 15,439l. 11s. 1d., of which the net personalty has been sworn at 11,109l. 2s. 11d. Probate of his will, dated June 2, 1903, with a codicil of June 9, 1904, has been granted to Mr. Arthur Chaplin and Mr. Arthur Morris, both of Lewes. The testator bequeathed 600l. to his daughter, Ellen Winton Caven, 100l. each to the children by a second wife, 400l. to his son, William Thomas Martin, but if this sum be owing by the said son to the testator 200l. is to be paid to his son's wife, Jane Martin, and 100l. each to the testator's grandchildren, Leslie Walter and Venitia Winton Martin. To his son, William Thomas, he left the option of purchasing his premises, 16 and 17 Cliff, Lewes, for 1,000l., and he gave his sons, Ernest and James Waller Martin, the option of purchasing his premises in The Broadway, Bromley, for 1,300l. To his wife he left the income from his residuary estate so long as she remains his widow, and on her re-marriage he bequeathed to her 200l., she being provided for by the marriage settlement. He left the ultimate residue of his estate to his children in equal shares.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHAT WE SAID. W. K. & Co.
(43/26) write:—

"It IS a pleasure to pay for advertisements that bring results." We are more than satisfied with ours. We have tried all the Drug Trade publications, and find none to approach the *C. & D.* as a medium for producing genuine inquiries and obtaining real business.

One day brought us letters from Stromness, Redruth, Cockermouth, Hull, and Doncaster—N., S., E., and W.

BENEVOLENT Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.—I desire to thank all those who kindly gave me their votes and assistance at the recent election, at which I was one of the successful candidates.—J. M. Marjason.

CHEMISTS' Second-hand Fixtures.—Ranges, Dispensing Screens, Wall and Counter Cases, Shop Rounds and all requisites; extensive stock; low prices; special S. H. lot of 200 labelled Bottles (6 to 40 oz.), and 100 labelled Ointment Jars ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to 4 lbs.). DAVID MATTHEWS 14 & 16 MANCHESTER STREET, LIVERPOOL.

McQUEEN'S System of Accounts for Chemists; requires no knowledge of bookkeeping. A Chemist writes:—"My experience is that Chemists as a rule are wretched bookkeepers (myself included), but if they can be brought to use your A B C system, as I am doing, that repr. ach will certainly be removed." Particulars, post free, McQueen & Sons, Devana Road, Leicester.

SHOP-FITTINGS.—Second-hand range of Drug Drawers, Lockers, and Shelving, 10 ft. long, £8; Dispensing Screen, £4 10s; Counter Case, 22s; Desk Case, 30s; Glass-fronted Counter, £8; Wall Case, £4 15s. WALTER KNOWLES & Co, 83 VICTORIA STREET, LIVERPOOL.

PATENTS and Sundries; free boxes; carriage allowed; prices and terms on application to Barclay & Sons (Limited), 95 Farringdon Street, London.

McADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharedealers, 30 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, London, S.E. Telephone 81 Lee Green.

SHARES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject).—94 Camwal ordinary, 7s. 3d., c.d. 6d. a share; 4 preference 15s., c.d. 1s. a share; 50 Vinolia preference, 92s. 6d.; 100 Idris "A" 6 per cent. preference, 23s. 6d. c.d.; 100 Peck Frean preference 21s. 9d. c.d.; 100 Sanitas ordinary, 23s. 6d.

WANTED (subject).—£350 Idris debentures, 83 per cent.

List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. Bankers, London and County. Established 1898.

CHEMISTS Commencing or Making Alterations.—A large stock of high-class second-hand up-to-date Chemists' side-fittings, drawers, shelving and cornice, wall-cases, dispensing-screens, window-enclosures, and glass shelves, glass fascias, stall plates and signs; bargains. Mills, Chemists' Complete Shop Fitter and Shop-front Builder, Steam Works, 163-165 Old Street, London, E.C.

SHOP-FITTINGS.—12 ft. mahogany and plate-glass serving-counter, £9 10s.; 12 ft. high-class drug-fitting, solid mahogany-fronted drawers, bevelled glass labels and knobs, lockers, cornice shelving and pilasters, £12 10s.; 6 ft. wall show-case, solid mahogany pilasters, cornice, and adjustable shelves, £9 10s.; counter-drawers, with label spaces and paper drawers, 4 ft. long, 50s.; large quantities of dispensing-screens, perfumery-cases, centre cases, &c.; lowest prices.

PHILIP JOSEPHS & SON, 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

Exchange Column--Bargains.

TERMS.

One halfpenny per word with name and address.

One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.

FOR DISPOSAL. APPARATUS.

Two copper vacuum pans, condensers, and pumps, complete; second-hand. BENNETT, SONS & SHEARS, LTD., 167 Kingsland Road, N.E.

Several large and small copper steam-jacketed pans; secondhand. BENNETT, SONS & SHEARS, LTD., 167 Kingsland Road, London, N.E.

Hydraulic tincture press, with pumps complete; box 25 gallons capacity; secondhand. BENNETT, SONS & SHEARS, LTD., 167 Kingsland Road, London, N.E.

Soda-fountain.—Matthew's double American soda-fountain, with Nimbus tumbler-washer and 12 ft. marble slab; all accessories complete in every detail, comprising tumbler-holders, shaker, tank-rocker, pressure-gauge, &c.; this is one of the most elaborate installations in the kingdom, and is being sold to make room; one Cocking's pill piper and cutter, cost £7 10s.; one Stokes' patent tablet-machine (hand), cost £7; one ointment-machine (hand or power), cost £3; one Werner, Pfeleiderer & Perkins' mixing and massing machine, 7 lbs., originally cost £7 10s.; two drug-mills (hand); no reasonable offer refused; must be sold. W. A. LYNASS, Belfast.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

Overstocked.—1½ doz. 1s. 8d. Virol at 14s. 6d. doz.; 1½ doz. 2s. 11d. Virol at 25s. doz.; 1 doz. 2s. 6d. chemist's emulsion at 10s.; ¾ doz. 4s. 6d. ditto at 17s. doz.; 9 doz. 6d. Raynes' "Duplex" marking-ink pencils at 2s. 6d. doz.; all the above quite new, carriage paid. 55/17, Office of this Paper.

SHOP FITTINGS.

Magnificent modern fittings.—12 ft. and 9 ft. 4 in. runs mahogany-faced drawers (lockers under), and shelving fixture, mirror-lined, massive carved cornice, pilasters, brackets, and spandrels, 9 ft. high; handsome mahogany wall-case (upper mirror-lined), 5 glazed doors in upper and lower parts, 9 ft. 9 in. x 9 ft. high; Spanish mahogany dispensing counter, domed centre mirror, with carvings and shaped black marble base, 2 upright side cases, bevelled-glass shelves, mirror-lined, 6 ft. 3 in. long; mahogany counter, 9 ft. 4 in., with 5 glazed cases front, usual drawers back; also handsome outside lamp; any reasonable offer accepted; must clear; seen fitted. CHALLIS, Southall.

SHARES.

Shares for Sale.—See above.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Large oil-stove, as new (see Lynch's advt., *C. & D.* Nov. 25). NOBLE, Chemist, Peterborough.

Plodger, soap-racks, stamping-machines, &c., for sale. Apply, "A." (160/29), Office of this Paper.

Cod-liver-oil emulsion, 70 gallons for sale; made to special order; not now required; best offer accepted; sample free. 164/42, Office of this Paper.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

Brownie folding Kodak camera, No. 2, unsoiled; 16 spools and 1 canvas bag for ditto; 3 12 exposures No. 3 F.P.K. films; 12 10 ditto, No. 3A, ditto; 2 6 ditto, ditto; 3 double twos ditto; 12 6d. glossy P.O.P. postcards (Kodak); 35s. lot, post paid. J. W. RICHARDSON, Lenton, Nottingham.

WANTED.

B. P., '98 wanted, in good order. State price, &c., COLE, Cavan.

Water-bed, 36 x 72, with central tube. Price, HUXE, Chemist, Chester.

Old artificial teeth bought; cash return post. DENT, 3 Hinckley Road, Leicester.

Cheap fittings for corner branch, 16 x 12, carriage paid prices only. CECIL HUMPHREYS, 20 Pershore Road, Birmingham.

Small tincture-press, glass percolators, fine iron standards and brackets for window-enclosure, small wall-case, gas cooking-stove. PAYNE, 47 Fulham Road, S.W.

Dispensing and counter scales, pill-machines, mortars, Martindale's "Pharmacopœia," &c., secondhand fittings. Chemists with overstocked drugs send list and prices to "CHEMIST," 78 Lansdowne Road, Notting Hill, London.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

Will any Chemist or Chemist-Assistant give the present address of A. J. Watson, qualified Chemist, late Assistant in Ashton-under-Lyne; by doing so they will greatly oblige. "Radax" (165/46), Office of this Paper.